The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 8771.--VOL. LIV. TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1866. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 3rd April last, at Kensington-square, London, the wife of CHARLES W. LLOYD, Esq., formerly of Burburgate, Liverpool Plains, of a daughter.

On the 4th June, at Carrahboblin, Lachlan River, Mrs. THOMAS M'NEVIN, of a son.

On the 17th June, at Tumbula, the wife of the Rev. J. L. KNIGHT, M.A., of a son.

On the 25th June, at her residence, 243, Pitt-street, Mrs. PATRICK MANNIX, of a daughter.

On the 28th June, at Marengo, Mrs. JOHN BROUGHTON, of a son.

On the 29th June, at her residence, Mount Arthur, Wellington, the wife of S. B. DANIEL, Esq., Commissioner of Crown Lands, of a son.

On the 30th June, at her residence, Market-street, Mrs. HENRY STOKUM, of a son.

At her residence, Perthshire-terrace, South Yarra, Melbourne, Mrs. GEORGE GREGORY, of a son.

On the 1st instant, at her residence, Macleay-street, Darlinghurst, the wife of JOHN SHEPHERD ADAMS, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th June, by special license, at St. Paul's Church, Rockhampton, by the Rev. T. W. Wright, THOMAS H. L. LEWIS, to REBECCA, fifth daughter of the late Mr. BENJAMIN WHIFFEN, of Balmain, Sydney, New South Wales.

On the 28th June, by special license, at St. Philip's Church, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Sydney, ALEXANDER W., eldest surviving son of Mr. ALEXANDER DOUGLAS, 223, George-street, to EUPHEMIA JANE, only daughter of Mr. THOMAS DAWSON, Miller's Point, Sydney.

On the 28th June, by special license, at Christ Church, by the Rev. G. Vidal, LOUIS, fifth son of the late JOHN ROBERTSON, of England, to ISABELLA, eldest daughter of the late JOHN HILL SMITH, of Sydney.

On the 2nd instant, at Dural, GEORGE HENRY, second son of G. T. HUNT, Esq., of Dural, to ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Mr. WILLIAM DAVIES, of Melbourne.

DEATHS.

On the 30th June, suddenly, at the residence of his parents, Madeira Inn, Devonshire-street, FRANCIS THOMAS, the fourth and only child of FREDERICK and MARY ANN TIDSWELL.

On the 1st instant, at her parents' residence, Wallace-street, Woollahra, ANNIE LOUISA, the beloved daughter of HENRY JAMES and ELIZABETH PITT, aged 4 years.

On the 2nd instant, at Penrith, Mr. ROBERT LYSAGHT, late of Campbelltown, aged 33 years, deeply regretted.

On the 2nd instant, at her residence, York-street, Sydney, MARGARET, relict of the late ROWLAND FAIRWEATHER, in the 77th year of her age.

On the 2nd instant, at Stanley-street, Sydney, SEBASTIAN, second son of SEBASTIAN HODGE, aged 5 years.

On the 2nd instant, at her residence, No. 15, Sussex-street North, MARY, the beloved wife of HENRY SHEPHERD, leaving an affectionate husband and four children to mourn her loss. Her end was peace.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship,
MADRAS,
1230 tons, 275 horse power,
A. B. Farquhar, commander,
will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on TUESDAY, the 24th July, 1866, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.
Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 21st, and specie and parcels until noon of the 23rd.
For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 25th June, 1866.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Reduction of Freight on Treasure to England.—Gold and Treasure will in future be conveyed by Steam Ships of this Company under their Red Form of Bill of Lading AT 30s. PER CENT., being in full of freight and insurance to the Bank of England.
Losses payable at the expiration of one month after the claim is made, without abatement.
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, 22nd March, 1866.

STEAM TO ENGLAND via PANAMA.
RUAHINE,
1503 Tons, 500 Horse-power,
T. S. Beal, commander,
Will leave for PANAMA via WELLINGTON,
At 9 a.m., July 15th.
Passengers can proceed from Panama to all parts of America, California, Valparaiso, the West Indies, also via France to all parts of the Continent.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND, DIRECT.—The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Steamship
AUCKLAND,
H. Harris, commander,
will be dispatched for Auckland, with the English Mails (if arrived),
July 16th.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
LADY YOUNG,
W. A. Curphey, commander,
will be dispatched on SATURDAY, 7th July, at half-past 4 o'clock p.m., for
BRISBANE and IPSWICH.
For further particulars, apply to
W. WESTGARTH, Manager.
Q. S. N. Co.'s Offices, Sussex-street.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
To MELBOURNE.—ALEXANDRA, THIS AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 5; and CITY OF ADELAIDE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 6.
To HUNTER RIVER.—COONANBARA, TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, at 11; and COLLAROY, THURSDAY MORNING, at 7.
To CLARENCE TOWN.—COLLAROY, THURSDAY MORNING, at 7.
To PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received on Saturday and forwarded per COLLAROY, on MONDAY MORNING.
To BRISBANE. — CITY OF BRISBANE, THIS AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 5; and FLORENCE IRVING, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To MARYBOROUGH.—EAGLE, THURSDAY, 12th instant.
To ROCKHAMPTON. — BALCLUTHA, THIS AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 5.
To PIONEER RIVER.—BALCLUTHA will take cargo to be transhipped at ROCKHAMPTON per TINONEE.
To GLADSTONE. — SAXONIA, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at 5.
To PORT DENISON, via GLADSTONE.—SAXONIA, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at 5.
To CLEVELAND BAY, via GLADSTONE and PORT DENISON.—SAXONIA, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at 5.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, calling at MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE. — WILLIAMS, THIS DAY, TUESDAY.
From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—TINONEE, about 11th July.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS until the 14th July inclusive.
From SYDNEY to MORPETH.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 11 p.m.
MORPETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 p.m.
Goods received for CLARENCE TOWN on WEDNESDAYS; MILLER'S FOREST on THURSDAYS; PATERSON Township on MONDAYS.
Freight on goods for Miller's Forest and the Paterson must be paid in Sydney.
From MORPETH to SYDNEY.
MORPETH, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS. —For the MACLEAY RIVER via PORT MACQUARIE, the BALLINA, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, p.m.
For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the AGNES IRVING, 24 hours after arrival.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE (CALLING AT TWOFOLD BAY).—The fast and powerful steamship YOU YANGS, Thomas Heselton, commander, will be dispatched from the Commercial Wharf on THURSDAY next, at noon.
Passages at the following reduced rates, viz :—
Saloon £3 15 0
Ditto, return 6 10 0
Steerage 1 10 0
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE, HASTINGS RIVER.—The HANNAH, P. Johnson, master, Thursday next.

CONCORD, for PORT STEPHENS, Booral Wharf. For freight apply at Caledonian Wharf.

FOR SHOALHAVEN.—The ketch IDA. For freight apply on board, Market-street Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARRAMATTA AND RIVER STEAMERS.—The swift and commodious steamers BLACK SWAN, EMU, PELICAN, PERI, or COURIER, from Phillip Slip Wharf, bottom of Erskine-street, DAILY.
To COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, and GLADESVILLE (nearest wharf to the Asylum), 7, 9, 11 a.m.; 1, 3.15, 5, 5.45 p.m.
To RYDE, 7, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3.15, and 5 p.m.
To PARRAMATTA, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1 and 5 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA, 7 and 11 a.m.; 1 and 3 p.m.
From RYDE, at 7.40, 8.40, 11.48; 1.40, 3.40, and 4.55.
From GLADESVILLE, at 8, 9, 12; 2, 4, 4.45, and 6.
From HUNTER'S HILL, at a quarter-past these hours.
Fares, at the lowest rates, as advertised.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Hunter, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—Hunter, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Hunter, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
MERIMBULA.—Kiama, TO-MORROW, at 10 p.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, on THURSDAY, at 8 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—Comerang, on SATURDAY, at 8 a.m.
MORUYA.—Comerang, on SATURDAY, at 8 a.m.

HUNTER'S HILL, COCKATOO, and TARBAN CREEK, nearest wharf to the ASYLUM, GLADESVILLE.—STEAMERS DAILY, from Parramatta River Steam Company's Wharf,
End of King-street, 7, 8.50, 10.30, 12.30, 4 20, 6.
Leave Tarban for Sydney, 8, 9.50, 11.15, 1.50, 5, 6.50.
Leave Hunter's Hill, 8.10, 10, 11.30, 2, 5.10, 7.
Fares at the lowest reduced rates.

WATSON'S BAY STEAMER, THIS DAY, from Queen's Wharf, 10.20, 2.20, 5.30; Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30; Watson's Bay, 12 and 4.30.

MACLEAY RIVER.—The schooner FRED. S. WHITE, going to WARNETON, sails on WEDNESDAY. For freight or passage apply on board, Caledonian Wharf; or to THOMAS HUBBARD, foot King-st.

FIRST VESSEL for MACLEAY RIVER.—The clipper schooner UNDAUNTED, W. Stirling, master, sails at 2 o'clock, THIS DAY. Freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply Short, Victoria Wf.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER.—FLYING FISH, WEDNESDAY EVENING. Commercial Wharf.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER.—The schooner JESSIE, WEDNESDAY EVENING. Commercial Wharf.

SLIPPERY CHARLEY, for the Richmond River. For freight or passage, apply on board, Victoria Wf.

DARKWATER CREEK, Macleay River.—Ketch NUMBA first fair wind. T. M'Caffrey, Victoria Wf.

DARKWATER CREEK, Macleay River.—Schooner TITANIA first fair wind. T. M'Caffrey, Victoria Wf.

DARKWATER CREEK, Macleay River.—MORNING STAR, at 11 a.m. W. SHORT, Victoria Wf.

GIPSY for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, THIS DAY. Commercial Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL for MELBOURNE WHARF.—The brigantine ANNE BEATON sails on THURSDAY, 5th July; has room for about 30 tons. Receiving cargo at Commercial Wharf.
M. M. CAMPBELL, 6, Macquarie-place.

ONLY VESSEL FOR PORT DENISON, CLEVELAND BAY, ROCKINGHAM BAY, and ALBERT RIVER.—The A1 new clipper schooner TRIUMPH, J. G. Nias, commander, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly dispatched, and intending shippers are requested to make early arrangements, to prevent disappointment.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR TOWNSVILLE, CLEVELAND BAY, via BOWEN, PORT DENISON.—The new schooner PRIMA DONNA, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched in a few days; has room for a few tons of freight if sent down at once.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

ALICE CAMERON, for AUCKLAND.—Passengers are requested to be on board by 10, THIS MORNING, at the Market Wharf.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR DUNEDIN WHARF direct.—The regular trader ELIZABETH, Bell, master, will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL for LYTTELTON, PORT COOPER.—The clipper brig WINDHOVER, Hodge, master, now loading at the Washington Wharf, Miller's Point, will have immediate dispatch.
For light freight or passage, apply on board; or to FERGUSON, WEBB, and CO., 46, New Pitt-street.

ONLY VESSEL for HOKITIKA. — The clipper schooner LIZZIE COLESON, loading at Campbell's Wharf, will CLEAR THIS DAY.
Has room for a few tons light freight, for which immediate application is necessary to MOLISON and BLACK, New Pitt-street.
Freight, £5 per ton, measurement.

ONLY VESSEL FOR FIJI and SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.—The clipper barque FURY, W. H. Weiss, commander, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched in a few days, and intending shippers are requested to make early arrangements, to prevent disappointment.
Has room for a few passengers, and for rates apply on board, Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for HONGKONG.—The fine clipper ship LIGHT OF THE AGE, Porter, commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, 7th July. Has splendid accommodations for Chinese passengers.
For passage only apply to MOLISON and BLACK, New Pitt-street.

FOR SHANGHAI.—For light freight and passengers.—The fine A1 clipper ship BUCTON CASTLE, 900 tons register, Thomas Brimage, commander, has excellent saloon accommodation.
SAUNDERS and CO., Lyons-buildings.

FOR SHANGHAI.—The clipper ship SHAKSPERE, 860 tons register, William Dalgleish, commander, will sail for the above port in a few days.
For passage or light freight apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

MAURITIUS direct.—First-class barque WILLIAM CLOWES, Bird, commander, under charter with dispatch; offers favourable opportunity for shipments of produce. Apply H. FISHER and SON, 8, Macquarie-place.

FOR BOMBAY direct.—The A1 ship MELMERBY, 1510 tons register, will sail from NEWCASTLE about 30th instant.
For passage or light freight apply to Captain BORLASE, or CHARLES F. STOKES and CO., Newcastle; or WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, Sydney.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The regular trader AUSTRALIND, 800 tons, Alexander Barrack, commander, will be dispatched from Sydney in a few days.
Intending passengers are requested to make early arrangements, to prevent disappointment.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The splendid A1 clipper ship WILLIAM COLE, 1000 tons register, Thomas Duff, commander, will meet with quick dispatch. Intending passengers are requested to inspect her superior saloon accommodation.
SAUNDERS and CO., Lyons-buildings; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—To sail on the 16th July, to save the October sales.—The A1 14 years' clipper ship QUEEN OF NATIONS, 846 tons register, Thomas Mitchell, commander, having the whole of her dead weight on board, and the greater portion of her wool down, will sail as above. Has elegant and roomy saloon accommodation, carries an experienced surgeon. Wool received at Flood's Blackwall Stores.
Apply on board, at Circular Quay, to Captain MITCHELL; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR LONDON direct.—BLACK BALL LINE of clipper ships.
The favourite clipper ship
FLYING CLOUD,
David Morgan, Esq., commander,
1139 tons register,
made the following passages from Brisbane to London:—
1863 ...... 78 days .... Captain Kean
1864 ...... 76 days .... Captain Kean
1865 ...... 74 days .... Captain Morgan.
Has magnificent saloon accommodation for about twenty-four saloon passengers.
Cargo has always been delivered in first-class condition.
Wool received at Flood's Stores, Circular Quay.
Saloon £60
Second cabin 25
Steerage 18
For passage or freight apply to
YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FREIGHT.—Vessels proceeding to New Zealand and capable of stowing log timber, may obtain return freight on application to A. S. WEBSTER, Gresham-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

MONEY WIGRAM and SONS' Line of PACKETS from MELBOURNE to LONDON, to sail 18th July.—The celebrated A1 clipper ship YORKSHIRE, 1200 tons, F. Anderson, commander.
The accommodations for all classes of passengers are unrivalled, and an experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.
Rates from Melbourne:—
Saloon (according to accommodation required) £30
Second cabin .. .. £18 to £20
Third cabin .. .. £16.
Steerage
Apply to J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON.—The LADY BOWEN, for Specie only, will be dispatched as above, on the MORNING of SATURDAY, the 7th July. Has room for a few steerage passengers.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

SHIP CENTURION, from New York.—Consignees of cargo by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for Towns's Wharf. Bills of lading must be produced, freight paid, and orders for delivery obtained from the undersigned before any goods can leave the wharf. All goods impeding the discharge will be entered and stored at the consignees' risk and expense.
R. TOWNS and CO., Agents.

STATELIE from Liverpool.—Unless ENTRIES are passed for the undermentioned goods by 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, they will be landed and bonded at consignees' risk and expense:—
JK&Co in diamond over S—Sundry crates and packages, consigned to order.
CT over S in triangle—Sundry packages, consigned to Constable and Turner.
M over P in diamond—4 bales, consigned to J. M'Pherson.
HT over J—5 bales paper, consigned to order.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents.

KESTREL, from London.—Consignees are requested to pass Entries for the Circular Quay without delay. Goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for damage to, or loss of, cargo after same has been landed. Bills of Lading must be presented, freight paid, and delivery orders obtained at the office of the undersigned before any goods can leave the wharf.
CHURCH BROTHERS, Agents, Wynyard-square.

ROUND CHARTER.—Wanted first-class Ships to proceed from Sydney or Newcastle to a port in Java, then to load home.
JOHN E. MANNING, Custom House-buildings.

CHARTER.—Wanted, a VESSEL to load coals in Newcastle for Bombay. Laidley, Ireland, and Co.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the clipper barque SHELBURNE, 600 tons burden. Apply to MOLISON and BLACK, New Pitt-street.

VESSELS for SALE, suitable for Bar Harbours.—Ketch, 40 tons burthen, on 5 feet 6 inches water, new schooner, 90 tons or 35,000 feet cedar, on 6 feet 6 inches; schooner, 150 tons, on 8 feet 4 inches, copper fastened; brigantine, 150 tons, on 9 feet 6 inches, 20 tons ballast.
C. W. RUDD, 81, Pitt-street, opposite Exchange.

WANTED, a VESSEL, of light draught, for Cleveland Bay—cargo both ways. Apply R. Towns and Co.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A Special MEETING of the General Committee will be held at the Volunteer Office, THIS DAY, 3rd instant, at 4 p.m., on business of importance.
WALTER LAMB, } Hon.
F. C. BREWER, } Secretaries.

UNION CLUB.—NOTICE.—A BALLOTING MEETING will be held THIS DAY, July the 3rd, from 1 to 2 p.m. By order,
THOMAS C. BENTLEY, Secretary.

CIVIL SERVICE CLUB.—A Ballot MEETING of the members will be held at the Club-house, THIS DAY, 3rd July, at 4 o'clock.
STEWART M. MOWLE, Hon. Sec.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.—The regular Quarterly General MEETING of Members of the Club will be held at Tattersall's, at 4.30 p.m. THIS DAY.
BUCHAN THOMSON, Hon. Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN FOOTBALL CLUB.—Adjourned MEETING TO-NIGHT, at Shalvey's, Globe Hotel, 8 o'clock.
H. HENDERSON, Hon. Secretary.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASSOCIATION.—A General MEETING of the members will be held at the Freemasons' Hall, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock. A. C. DELOHERY, Secretary.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASSOCIATION.—TICKETS for the BANQUET may be had of any of the Committee; or at the Freemasons' Hall.
A. C. DELOHERY, Secretary.

NIGHT REFUGE AND REFORMATORY.—The Annual MEETING connected with the above institution will be held at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, the 3rd July, at half-past 7 o'clock. H. Prince, Esq., in the chair. The meeting will be addressed by the Revs. W. Kelynack, Thomas Smith, Gilbert, and Messrs. J. Caldwell, W. Love, Dr. Moon, J. Rolin, and other gentlemen.
JOHN MILLS, Hon. Secretary.

IVANHOE ESTATE FUND.—The COMMITTEE are requested to attend a MEETING, to be held at Williams's Metropolitan Hotel, King-street, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON next, at half-past 3 o'clock.
THOMAS GARRETT, Hon. Secretary.
Sydney, June 29th.

IVANHOE ESTATE FUND.—Meeting of Subscribers.—A General MEETING of Subscribers to the above fund is hereby convened for WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON next, at 4 o'clock, at Williams's Metropolitan Hotel, King-street, Sydney, to determine the nature of the Trust, and to elect trustees.
By order,
THOMAS GARRETT, Hon. Secretary.
Sydney, June 29th.

IVENHOE ESTATE FUND.—Those subscribers to the above fund who have not paid their subscriptions, are earnestly invited to do so before WEDNESDAY next. By order,
THOMAS GARRETT, Hon. Secretary.
Sydney, June 29th.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Monthly MEETING of this Society will be held in the hall of the Australian Library, Bent-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of July, at 8 o'clock p.m. Business: Paper by Edward Ramsay, Esq., "On the Ornithology of Lake George."

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—LECTURES.—The committee have much pleasure in stating that Mr. G. B. BARTON, having recovered from his severe illness, will resume his Lectures on "The English Language and Literature to the Accession of Elizabeth" (A.D. 1558), and will give the second of the course on Thursday next, July 5th.
JOHN T. HOBBS, Secretary.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.—The American residents of Sydney purpose having a PICNIC at Mile Harbour, on the 4th instant, for which a limited number of tickets may be obtained from
W. RIGOULDING, 275, George-street,
VENNARD and STEVENS, 1, Wynyard-street,
STANFORD and CO., 307, George-street.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK.—SOFALA BRANCH Opened for business THIS DAY.
FRANCIS ADAMS, pro General Manager.
Sydney, 2nd July.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Branches of this Bank are now open at SOFALA in this colony, and WARWICK in the colony of Queensland.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Sydney, 3rd July, 1866.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that BRANCHES of this Bank are now OPEN for the transaction of all usual banking business at
MUDGEE
INVERELL, New England
GUNNEDAH, Namoi River, and
NARRABRI, ditto
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 11th June, 1866.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given, that a Branch of this Bank will be OPENED at Bombala, in the district of Maneroo, for the transaction of all usual Banking business, on WEDNESDAY next, the 27th instant.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 23rd June, 1866.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a BRANCH of this bank will be OPENED at SHOALHAVEN, on MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, for the transaction of all usual banking business.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 29th June, 1866.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street. Branch Offices, Picton and Penrith.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

EMMA NORMAN, who came by ship Telegraph, from LONDON, in 1857.—Please send address to her BROTHER, or any friend of hers doing so will oblige. W. J. NORMAN, 170, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.

NORMAN J. GILLESPIE, supposed to be in the employ of the Began River Company, to avoid further trouble, please communicate with S. M. G. M'DONALD, 51, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

ROBERT MILLIKEN.—Please write to your Brother GEORGE, in Queensland.

SHOULD this meet the eye of RICHARD TRANTUM, Jun., write to your Father, at Mr. William Marshall's Commercial Store, North Gundagai.

No. 66-53. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 30th June, 1866.
TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 5th July, for the performance of the undermentioned work, in accordance with the plan and specification to be seen at the office of the City Surveyor, viz :—
Forming and ballasting Brown's-lane, between Phillip and Elizabeth streets.
The Municipal Council will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender; nor will any tender be taken into consideration unless accompanied by the names of two responsible persons willing to become surety to the extent named in the specification for the due fulfilment of the contract.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders will be received until MONDAY, July the 9th, for the erection of a STORE in Hunter-street. Plans, &c., at the office of the architect, F. H. REUSS, 134, Pitt-street.

RAILWAY PLANT.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon, on 14th July, for the purchase of the whole of the PLANT, BUILDINGS, &c., used by Messrs. Duxbury and Kerr, on No. 2 Section of the Great Western Railway, now completed. The plant has been put in good order ready for immediate use, and can be inspected at Bull's Camp, sixteen miles from Penrith. An inventory may be seen and all further particulars obtained on application, to RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., Wynyard-street.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders will be received until MONDAY, 30th July, for the Masonry and Brickwork, for Carpentry and Finishing Trades for a large COTTAGE near Campbelltown. Plans, &c., with F. H. REUSS, Architect, 134, Pitt-street.

TENDERS are required for the erection of a Store. Plans and specification may be seen at the office of Mr. HILLY, Architect, 138, Pitt-street.

THE AUSTRALIAN GAS-LIGHT CO. will receive offers from Lightermen, or others, for the removal of all Ashes and old Lime which may be produced at their Works, Darling Harbour, during the current year. Tenders to be addressed to the Engineer, from whom all further information may be obtained.

£2 REWARD.—LOST, between 9 and 10 Monday morning, a small gold hunting WATCH, between Hough's Mill, Waverley Road, and Elizabeth-street, Haymarket. Apply to Veyret and Delarue, George-street.

£5 REWARD.—Five pounds will be given to any one who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who put that infamous and libellous notice on the shutters of my shop, No. 23, King-street, this morning.
JOHN WEARNE, Baker.

£5 REWARD.—Lost, on the Queen's Birthday, a Gold Lever WATCH, English make, gilt dial. Apply to THOMAS DAWSON, Auctioneer, George-street.

£1 REWARD.—Strayed, from Enfield, on Thursday evening, a Red COW, branded A on the rump and shoulder. Any person bringing her to the undersigned will receive the above reward. MARTIN GIBBONS, Enfield.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—STRAYED, from 157, Castlereagh-street, on last Friday, a dark brown kangaroo PUP; hair off shoulder. The above reward will be paid to any one bringing it to FAHEY and CO., King-st.

LOST, last Saturday, in Parramatta-street, White Boar PIG. Reward given. P. Andreas, Brickfield-hill.

LOST, a PURSE, containing a small sum of Money, either in Newtown or Glebe. Apply Post-office, Newtown.

LOST, a MAGPIE. The finder please leave it at No. 7, Clarence-lane.

LEFT on Saturday last at G. LIND'S, 296, George-street, a Silk UMBRELLA. The owner can recover the same by giving a proper description, and paying expenses.

WATERLOO ESTATE.—The Agreement under which the tenant had the privilege of Cutting Grass, &c., upon this Estate having terminated on the 30th June—this is to give NOTICE, that all Persons found CUTTING GRASS, RUSHES, or SCRUB, or in any way disturbing the soil upon this Estate, or driving drays or carts across the unoccupied lands, will be prosecuted.
D. COOPER and CO., Waterloo Warehouse, George-street.

NEW SOUTH WALES CO-OPERATIVE COAL MINING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO. have been appointed Sole AGENTS of the above Company, and are alone authorised to make sales or receive moneys on behalf of such Company.
CHARLES ROBERTSON, Manager.
Dated at Newcastle, the 31st May, 1866.

NOTICE.—Unless Mr. JAMES GOODSIR calls and pays the amount due, the undersigned will sell his Trunks, &c. in 14 days from this date. Mrs. THOMPSON, 216, Crown-street. July 3rd, 1866.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs most respectfully to acquaint his numerous connection and the public in general of New South Wales, that his eldest Son is, from this date, 2nd July, 1866, associated with him in his profession as SURGEON-DENTIST, and forthwith all advertisements will be headed—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists, Pitt-street North, opposite Toogood's Hotel. Established 1842.

NOTICE.—I have, this day, admitted my son, G. F. MURPHY, as PARTNER in my business, to be carried on under the style of
J. MURPHY and SON, Oil and Colour Merchants,
23, Parramatta-street.
July 2nd.

NOTICE.—All outstanding DEBTS due to J. Murphy, to be paid in on or before 31st instant.
J. MURPHY and SON, 23, Parramatta-street.

NOTICE.—The Businesses of Solicitors, Proctors, and Notaries heretofore carried on at the Exchange, Sydney, by William Spain, John Pirie Roxburgh, and Staunton Spain, under the style of "SPAIN and ROXBURGH," and at No. 2, Gresham-street, Sydney, by George Penkivil Slade, will from the 1st day of July instant be carried on by the said John Pirie Roxburgh, George Penkivil Slade, and Staunton Spain, at the Exchange aforesaid, under the style of "ROXBURGH, SLADE, and SPAIN," the said William Spain having on that day retired from business.
Dated this 2nd day of July, 1866.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Goods of CHARLES TEAKLE, late of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Auctioneer, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given, that after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the above-named CHARLES TEAKLE, deceased, may be granted to CHARLES TEAKLE, of Sydney, aforesaid, only son of the said deceased.
Dated this thirtieth day of June A.D. 1866.
STEPHEN CAMPBELL BROWN, Proctor for the Applicant, 130, Pitt-street, Sydney.

IN the ASSIGNED ESTATE of JOHN W. BOWES.—All CLAIMS against the above estate must be tendered at once at the office of W. DRYNAN and CO., 4, Wynyard-street, to enable the trustees to declare a dividend.
W. DRYNAN, } Trustees.
JOHN DAWSON, }

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF J. G. WALLER and CO.—CREDITORS are requested to send in statement of their claims without delay to Trustees, care of Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co.
W. LOVE, } Trustees.
B. MOLINEAUX, }

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned not to negotiate a CHEQUE for £3, drawn in favour of Joseph Hudson, by Mr. MICHAEL HEALY.

MR. GORUS returns his sincere thanks to the firemen of the various fire brigades and to the undermentioned gentlemen, who kindly assisted him in the preservation of his property from the disastrous fire which occurred on Sunday morning last. Mr. Kirschbaum, Mr. Lamy, Mr. Schreder, Mr. Seidekum, and Mr. Bentien.

SURRY HILLS SINGING CLASS.—Mr. C. CHIZLETT (by kind permission of the local Board) will form an ELEMENTARY CLASS in St. Michael's School, Fitzroy-street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 4th. Ladies and gentlemen wishing to join the same are requested to attend the first meeting.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Cards of Membership for the Year and Half-year, commencing July 1st, are now ready for issue.
SUBSCRIPTION.—Yearly, 20s; half-yearly, 10s.
The advantages offered to members comprise—
ADMISSION to READING-ROOM, containing a regular supply of upwards of 100 British, French, German, American, and colonial newspapers, magazines, and reviews; also, a Library of Reference, consisting of Encyclopedias, Directories, files of HERALD and EMPIRE, GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, Parliamentary Papers, &c.
Use of CIRCULATING LIBRARY, consisting of nearly 12,000 volumes, to which constant additions of latest works are made.
Admission to Lectures, various Classes, several of which are free; Chess and Draught Clubs, &c.
Payment of £5 constitutes a LIFE MEMBER.
For further particulars apply to the Secretary and Librarian.
JOHN T. HOBBS.

COLLEGE HALL, in connection with the University, licensed by the Chancellor.
Mr. JOHN KINLOCH, M.A., receives as RESIDENT PUPILS, gentlemen attending the University or preparing for it, or for professions, especially those requiring a knowledge of mathematics and natural philosophy.
The MORNING CLASS, for residents not attending the University, is open to others also, and will be found suitable for young gentlemen who have left school, but whose education is not completed.
Mr. Kinloch wishes to make the education in his establishment a substitute for a University course to those who are prevented from attending lectures, or who obtain Dispensations under the new regulations.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—Mr. Kinloch.
Latin and Greek—E. Blackmore, Esq., B.A.
Modern Languages—M. Ziolkowski.
Gymnastic Apparatus on the Grounds, 110, William-street.

EDUCATION. — Belvidere House, Upper William-street. School duties commence TUESDAY, 17th July.
G. R. MASEFIELD.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The next quarter will commence MONDAY, July 16th, and conclude FRIDAY, September 21.
W. J. STEPHENS, Head Master.

SYDNEY LADIES' COLLEGE, Macquarie-street North. Directress—Miss FLOWER.
Daily Morning Lecturer, &c.—Rev. W. Ridley, M.A.
Daily English Professor—Mr. Montagu.
Daily French Professor—M. Laborde.
The very young pupils are instructed by trained governesses for the professors' classes.
Italian and German classes, twice weekly.
The accomplishments by professors of the first available talent.
Classes are organised for the Saturday mornings, expressly for governesses and ladies desirous of perfecting themselves in any branch of education.
Vacancies for four resident pupils, on the plan of a private family.

MR. CANE'S SCHOOL, Stanley-street.—The course comprises a sound practical commercial education.
Every pupil is well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for business, and trained to be quick at accounts.
School Re-opens on MONDAY next.

MR. BLACKMORE'S SCHOOL, 90, Elizabeth-street, will open at 9 a.m. on MONDAY, 16th July. For terms, &c., apply at 263, Crown-street, Surry Hills, personally or by letter.

MR. JAFFA expects his Pupils to reassemble on TUESDAY, July 10th.
Evening Instruction on Monday and Thursday evenings, from 7 to 9. Alma House, Craig End.

MR. WOOLLS begs to inform the parents of his pupils that the duties of his establishment will be resumed on MONDAY, the 16th instant.
Newlands, Parramatta, July 2nd.

MRS. CAMERON begs to inform her friends that she has REMOVED to 2, Devonshire-terrace, William-street, where she will resume the duties of her school on MONDAY, 16th July. Vacancies for a few Boarders.

MRS. HENRY COWPER purposes receiving her Pupils on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of July, at No. 297, St. John's-terrace, Woolloomooloo.

MRS. BISS intends to resume the duties of her PRIVATE MORNING CLASS on MONDAY, July 16th. One additional boarder, or weekly border, can be received. 110, Phillip-street.

PADDINGTON HOUSE SCHOOL, Point Piper Road, will RE-OPEN July 18th. There are vacancies for Two Boarders. Prospectuses, &c., forwarded on application to the Rev. G. H. Stanley, M.A., LL.D., Principal.

THE Misses HOOPER will receive their Pupils on THURSDAY, 19th instant. 28, Upper Fort-street.

MR. H. MARSH'S Pianoforte Studio, 19, Castlereagh-street. Particulars at Messrs. Elvy and Co.'s.

PREPARATORY Boarding School for Young Gentlemen. Apply to Mrs. C. Stafford, Double Bay. Terms, 52 guineas per annum.

A CARD.—The Misses AUDLEY and RAMSAY, Dressmakers, Milliners, &c., Bridge-street, Sydney.

A SUPERIOR HANDWRITING in a few easy lessons. Mr. and Mrs. NORRIS, Sydney Writing Institution, opposite Telegraph Office, and 726, George-street, near Haymarket. Established 1861. Separate rooms for ladies.

A CARD.—WILLIAM HOLT, Carriage Manufacturer and Importer of American Buggies, 267 and 269, Castlereagh-street. Carriages sold on commission and taken in exchange. Persons writing to, or forwarding vehicles to him, will please note the address, as several mistakes have been made lately in consequence of the vehicles not being properly addressed. Illustrated Catalogues and price list of carriages forwarded, free, on application.

CORNS, Bunions, and defective Nails cured by Mr. ALEXANDER, surgeon-chiropodist, 90, Bathurst-st.

CHARLES COTTRELL (late of Penrith), Auctioneer, Commission Agent.—Rents and book-debts collected; out-door sales in the city, suburbs, or country conducted. Address No. 9, Caldwell-ter., Liverpool-st., Woolloomooloo.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.—Phrenology is a guide through life; your future welfare depends on the proper training of your faculties. Verbal delineations and advice 1s. C. EDWARDS, 204, Pitt-street, op. Theatre.

F. MADER, Grocery and Provision Store, 79, Parramatta-street.

MR. A. REA, Professor of Music, Essington, opposite Camden College, Newtown.

MADAME VICTORINE DUNKEL, first-class Dressmaker, from Paris, 120, Elizabeth-st. North.

MR. BANKS, TUNER AND REPAIRER, 184, Pitt-street, and 48, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, Bayview House, Cook's River, Mr. G. A. TUCKER, Proprietor.—Accommodation for all classes. Terms on application to Dr. BEDFORD, King-street East, between the hours of 1 and 3 p.m.; or at the Asylum.

REMOVAL.—J. H. ADGER, Hairdresser, first floor over Lorking's, tailor; few doors north late premises.

REMOVAL.—Mr. W. LEIPOLD, removed from his shop to up-stairs; entrance from Mort's-passage.

REMOVAL.—JOSEPH GILLAM, Working Cutler, to 382, George-street, next Post Office, opposite the Commercial Bank.

REMOVAL.—MYERS and CANTOR, Importers of China, Glass, and Earthenware, from 214, to Vickery's-buildings, 114, Pitt-street.

SOUTH HEAD ROAD, BURDEKIN COLONNADE.—J. MOORE and SON, Family and Dispensing Chemists, Importers of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c., &c., &c.

SYDNEY CARPET-BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter's Bay. C. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

TANKARD'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, Lonsdale-street, Melbourne, established 16 years. First-class accommodation for gentlemen and families.

TURRELL and TONKS, Auctioneers, Importers, House, Land, and Commission Agents, Queen-street, Auckland, New Zealand.

WRIGHT, BARBER, and CO., General Carriers, 476, George-st. Branch offices, Penrith and Picton.

W. H. M'KEOWN, Coal Merchant, Cowper Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay; and Market Wharf, Sydney. Every bag weighed. Orders delivered promptly. Wood cut by steam to any length.

CLUB-HOUSE HOTEL, Hunter and Castlereagh streets.—This Hotel is now ready for the reception of gentlemen as boarders, weekly or otherwise. Breakfast, half-past 8; table d'hôte and luncheon at 1 o'clock; tea at 6 o'clock.

MOCK TURTLE SOUP from 12 till 3. S. WILLIAMS, Star Hotel.

KENT LARDER Dining-Rooms, 164, Pitt-st., near King-street. An excellent Dinner, daily, 1s.

FRESH Hannah Bay LOBSTERS, on Sale at Clarke's, Market-street.

£5000 NEW SOUTH WALES Government Treasury Bills, to return 8 per cent. on capital invested.
£5000 City of Sydney, to return 7 per cent.
£1000 New Zealand Government 8 per cents.
SHARES FOR SALE.
Bank New South Wales
Australian Joint Stock Bank
Insurance Shares
Australian Gas Company
Steam ditto
Mining ditto.
SHARES WANTED.
Commercial Bank
City Bank
Sydney Insurance
Pacific Insurance.
LENNON and CAPE, Brokers, 136, Pitt-street.

£300 AND £100 to LEND on Mortgage. Mr. ROLIN, Solicitor, 219, Pitt-street.

£100 TO £6000 to LEND upon Freehold Property. STENHOUSE and HARDY, 49, Hunter-st.

MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY REALISED SHARES.—The attention of small capitalists is invited to the Rules of this Society, by the provisions of which they may obtain a guaranteed interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, for sums of Ten Pounds and upwards deposited for a period of six or twelve months. All particulars, with forms of application, may be obtained at the Society's office, 477, George-street.
RANDOLPH NOTT, secretary.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Offices, New Pitt-street, Sydney.—Money Lent on Mortgage of City and Suburban real Property, on advantageous terms.

SYDNEY LOAN and DISCOUNT COMPANY.—Offices, 166, Pitt-street. Money advanced on deeds, bonded warrants, merchandise, &c. Bills discounted and guaranteed. Debts purchased in insolvent estates, mortgages effected, and all financial operations conducted. Hours 10 till 4. A. T. ROBINSON, Secretary.

PERSONS with small means can obtain a safe regular income by applying to Bona Fide, HERALD Office.

THE MONT DE PIETE LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, make liberal advances on all kinds of merchandise, deeds, bills of exchange, and personal security. 26, Burdekin Colonnade, South Head Road.

MASONIC HALL.—JOHN PERRY, late of Penrith and of Pitt-street, Sydney, in returning his sincere thanks to his country friends and the Sydney public for their very liberal support during his two years' residence in the city, begs most respectfully to announce that he has taken those large and commodious premises, known as the MASONIC HOTEL, YORK-STREET, where he assures them no expense will be spared to make his hotel what it ought to be viz., a Family Hotel in every sense of the word, combining comfort with civility and moderate charges; in fact, nothing will be found wanting in his hotel to make it a comfortable home for his friends.
J. Perry cannot allow this opportunity to pass without soliciting the support of those gentlemen who have the honour to belong to the Ancient Order, and to these gentlemen especially he would here remark that he is making arrangements to have an apartment fitted up and furnished for their sole accommodation.
J. P., having been associated with numerous friends of the Order for a number of years, flatters himself that he is well acquainted with their requirements.
And may——the Craft.
N.B.—A Table d'Hote every day, at a quarter past 1.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.
Duffield's
Magarey's
Giles and Smith's.
N. CASTON, 6, Custom House-buildings.

ADELAIDE WHEAT.
N. CASTON, 6, Custom House-buildings.

CHILIAN WHEAT.
N. CASTON, 6, Custom House-buildings.

CALIFORNIAN WHEAT.—
N. CASTON, 6, Custom House-buildings.

LAUNCESTON WHEAT.
N. CASTON, 6, Custom House-buildings.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR.
N. CASTON, 6, Custom-house-buildings.

CALIFORNIA WHEAT, a prime sample, now landing. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

CHILIAN WHEAT, just arrived, in fine condition. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

3-BUSHEL BAGS and WOOLPACKS, full weights. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

BRANDY, Martell's and Hennessy's, on SALE by GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

XXX STOUT, warranted sound, 8s 6d per dozen, by the case. 316, Pitt-street South.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR, the best brands ex late arrivals. JOHN E. MANNING, Custom House-buildings.

JOSEPH WEARNE, AUSTRALIAN Flour-mills, PARRAMATTA, and CHIPPENDALE Mills, corner of Abercrombie and Cleveland streets, SYDNEY.—Superfine silk-dressed Flour; fine and seconds Flour; Wheat Meal, Pollard, Bran, and CORN FLOUR, of the best quality, and at the lowest current rates.
Orders by post promptly attended to.

JAMES PEMELL has for SALE, silk-dressed Fine FLOUR, from superior wheat; good Seconds, Maize, Flour, Bran, &c. Flour Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

MAIZE FLOUR, clean, sweet, and fresh ground, PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

FINE FLOUR, 16s; seconds, 13s; maize flour, 10s. PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

FLOUR.—Magarey's superfine and fine always on hand. J. V. BENRIQUES and CO.

OATS.—Splendid sample White Tasmanian Seed and Feed Oats, Cape Barley. Law and Tinsley, Haymarket.

SEED OATS, Wheat, and Barley on SALE. HILTON BROWNE and CO., Seed Store, 239, Pitt-st.

LUCERNE, Clovers, Prairie Grass, Rye Grass, &c., Garden Seeds. HILTON BROWNE and CO.

POTATOES.—Circular Heads, Warrnambool, and Bruelee Seed, 6s 6d per cwt. L. Moran, Victoria Wharf.

SALT for SALE, on board, 70 tons, in strong striped sacks. H. R. REID, Stores, Clarence-street.

ON SALE.—Prime Hobart Town POTATOES, Jams, &c. W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

ON SALE, Sardines, Cheese, Taylor's Hams, Soda Crystals, Whiting, Blacking, Preserved Potatoes, Corks, Table Vinegar, Bottled Fruits, Salad Oils, Dried Herbs, Arrowroot, Sago, Currants, Figs, Flour, Groats, Sugars, Teas, Shop Twine, Cocoa, Chocolate, Sherry, Strong Rum, Sacks, De Roubaix Sperms, Moir's Salmon. E. CHAPMAN and CO.

EX KESTREL, Soda Crystals, Oatmeal, Pearl Barley, split peas, sardines, pickles, salad oil, quart vinegar, bottled fruits, half-pint castor oil, cocoa, chocolate, cream tartar, tartaric acid, starch, light blue, tin mustards, saltpetre, chicory, salted salmon, Cheddar cheese.
EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO., 56, Pitt-street.

TO LAND ex CENTURION, from New York.—Collins and Co.'s handle axes, picks, and shovels.
Single and double hopper corn shellers
Kingsford Oswego prepared corn, 1 lb. and ½ lb.
Wire-bound millet brooms, oysters, lobsters
Axe and pick handles
Sarsaparilla, trisopherous, pain killer, &c.
M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

PRIME BACON.—For SALE, by the undersigned, a few tons of the very finest colonial Bacon, in first-rate condition, and packages for shipment; corn-fed and prepared at the establishment of Messrs. Solomon, Vindin, and Co., West Maitland.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

FOR SALE, prime Hobart Town JAMS, all sorts, in kegs, suitable for confectioners and others. P. JAMES, 31 and 36 C. Shed, George-street Markets.

PATNA RICE, Java White Crystal Sugar, Bass's Ale. HENRY FISHER and SON, Macquarie-place.

TO BUILDERS.—Prime Cedar BOARDS, 1¼ inch, 18s 9d per 100 feet. HENRY FISHER and SON.

SALT.—Liverpool coarse and fine salt, linseed, raw and boiled oil. Wright's Wharf. W. WRIGHT.

ROSIN.—Bright amber American and French Rosin, on SALE. Wright's Wharf. W. WRIGHT.

KANGAROO BRAND TOWN MARIE BEEF, cured by MORGAN'S PATENT PROCESS, at Ipswich, Queensland.
Mess, prime mess, India mess, India beef, extra India beef, on SALE. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

TO PRINTERS.—A Columbian super-royal PRESS for SALE. Apply at the HERALD Office.

FOR SALE, Millet BROOMS, good quality. J. HEALEY, Agent, 106, Sussex-street.

FOR SALE, a second-hand SKIFF, with pair of sculls; price £7 10s. Apply R. Phillips and Co., Exchange.

ORIGINAL MUTILATED.

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3 JULY 1866

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—MONDAY.

SPECIAL SITTINGS IN BANCO.

BEFORE their Honors Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Chief Justice; Mr. Justice HARGRAVE, and Mr. Justice FAUCETT.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

BROWN V. BROWN.—APPEAL.

This was an appeal from a decision by the Primary Judge—Mr. Justice Hargrave, pronounced on the 10th of July, 1865, on a motion for probate. The suit was between two females, who each claimed to be the widow, executrix, and residuary legatee, of one John Brown, a surveyor, formerly of Lane Cove, and more recently (prior to his death) of Kent-street, Sydney. Each of these ladies claimed, as such widow, executrix, and residuary legatee, to be entitled to probate. The value of the property was said to be between £300 and £600.

The plaintiff in the case was Mrs. Jane Brown, and the defendant Mrs. Hannah Jane Brown. The decision of the Primary Judge having been in favour of the plaintiff, the defendant now appealed against that decision.

The Solicitor-General, instructed by Mr. Richard Johnson, appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Darley, instructed by Mr. R. Forster, for the respondent.

This case was a very extraordinary one. The facts were these. The testator, Brown, came to the colony in 1837 with a wife and two daughters, both of whom have since married. His wife died within a short time after his arrival, and, during the following year, he married one Sarah Rhoda Ennis. This lady—Mrs. Brown No. 2—died in 1844, leaving three children. In 1841 Brown took for his third wife one Esther Carroll (as she was then called) who lived until the 30th of June, 1859. But they did not, it would seem, agree, and long before the death of Mrs. Brown No. 3, the testator married Mrs. Brown No. 4, one of the present claimants—then Hannah Jane Gregory. They were married in the temporary church of St. Lawrence, on the 16th April, 1844. Mrs. Brown No. 4, however, almost immediately discovered that Mrs. Brown No. 3 was still living, and she (the former) left her husband on the day after marriage and initiated against him a prosecution for bigamy. For this offence Brown was tried and convicted at the Central Criminal Court, Sydney, before his Honor the Chief Justice, in July, 1844, and was sentenced to seven years' labour on the roads. But some time after this conviction it was discovered that Mrs. Brown No. 3 was herself a married woman at the time she went through the matrimonial ceremony with Brown. Her husband, one M'Quade, came forward to prove this fact. As, therefore, Brown's marriage with this woman—Mrs. M'Quade alias Miss Carroll—was not a lawful one, it followed that he was not guilty, in law, of bigamy, but had been legally united to Hannah Jane Gregory—Mrs. Brown No. 4. Brown was therefore pardoned and set at liberty. After Brown procured his freedom he sought to get back his wife—Mrs. Brown No. 4—but she refused to have anything to do with him, still believing, as she declared, that she was not his lawful wife. Subsequently she married one John Clissold. Brown sought to make up to her afterwards, but she preferred to remain as Mrs. Clissold rather than to go back to her position as Mrs. Brown. As Mrs. Clissold she continued to be known up to the commencement of these proceedings, and was the mother of seven children by Clissold. Brown remained in a state of quasi bachelorhood until the 15th of October, 1863, when he married his fifth wife, who was also one of the present claimants to the office of executrix. Her name was Jane M'Cann. They were married in due form at St. Andrew's Church, Sydney. It was not until about three weeks after her marriage that Mrs. Brown No. 5 became aware of the existence of a lawfully constituted predecessor in the person of Mrs. Brown No. 4—then Mrs. Clissold. The fifth wife, however, remained with Brown until the time of his death, on the 7th of February last. In his will Brown bequeathed a certain property to "his wife Jane Brown," but in naming the residuary legatee, and appointing the executrix, the words used were—"to my wife—and I hereby appoint her sole executrix of this my will." If he had used the words "my wife, Jane Brown," or at the beginning of the will, or even the words "my said wife," there could have been no dispute as to which wife he meant. But as Jane Brown (Mrs. B. No. 5) was not in strict law the "wife" of the testator, and as Hannah Jane Brown—or Mrs. Clissold—was, the latter claimed to be regarded as the true executrix and residuary legatee. When, therefore, Mrs. Brown, No. 5 (Mrs. Jane Brown) applied for probate, Mrs. Brown No. 4 (Hannah Jane Brown, or Clissold) lodged a caveat against this application. Mrs. Jane Brown (or M'Cann) was, in this proceeding, made the plaintiff and Mrs. Hannah Jane Brown (or Clissold) was the defendant.

The case was gone into very fully at the hearing, before Mr. Justice Hargrave, Mr. Darley representing Mrs. Brown No. 5, the plaintiff, and the late Mr. Milford representing Mrs. Brown No. 4, the defendant. The judgment of his Honor was, as already stated, in favour of the plaintiff. He was clearly of opinion that, looking upon the will as a whole in order to gather the intentions of the testator therefrom, it was Jane Brown (Mrs. B. No. 5) whom the testator meant to make his sole executrix and [illegible] legatee. To this lady, therefore, the probate was g[illegible] and as the defendant had, in his Honor's opinion, b[illegible] in her duty towards her husband in refusing to r[illegible] after their marriage had been proved to be legal, [illegible] been set at liberty, the learned Judge directed th[illegible] should pay all the costs. Both claimants were said [illegible] of unblemished character, except in so far as [illegible] had been affected by their having become [illegible] polygamous tendencies of the testator, Mr. John [illegible].

In the argument upon this appeal the [illegible] which had been discussed at the hearing before Mr. Hargrave were reopened, and a good deal more [illegible] on both sides of the same character as before—each [illegible] learned gentlemen contending that it was his client who must be considered to have been meant by the testator in the words "my wife" in the latter part of the will.

Their Honors had no doubt that the testator meant to leave this property to Jane Brown, the plaintiff, who was then living with him as his wife de facto. Having first spoken of her as "his wife, Jane Brown," it could not be presumed, looking (as under these circumstances they must do) at all the surrounding facts, that he meant in the concluding part of the will to designate as his wife any other person, even although such person might be his wife de jure. The defendant, Mrs. Clissold, who had all along repudiated her position as the wife of Brown, must have felt that she had no right in this property, and that Brown's real intention was to leave it to the woman with whom he had subsequently gone through the form of marriage, and who had been living with him, as his wife, for several years before his death. Yet in order to get possession of this property she had come forward and torn aside the veil of obscurity which had probably fallen over her domestic life, proclaiming to the world that she was living with a man to whom she had never been lawfully married, and that all the children she had borne to this man—her reputed husband—were illegitimate. As the plaintiff (Mrs. Jane Brown) was clearly the person intended by the testator to be his residuary legatee, it would be most unjust, particularly under the circumstances already alluded to, that she should be called upon to pay any of the costs of her opponent. The decision of Mr. Justice Hargrave was, therefore, confirmed, both as to the grant of probate and the payment of costs; and the appellant (Mrs. Hannah Jane Brown) was ordered to pay the costs of the appeal.

COMMON LAW JURISDICTION.

Before their Honors Mr. Justice Hargrave, Mr. Justice Cheeke, and Mr. Justice Faucett.

DISTRICT COURT APPEAL.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF COOK V. THE WARDEN AND FELLOWS OF ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.

This was an appeal from a decision by Mr. District Judge M'Farland in the Metropolitan District Court. The Municipal Council of Cook had sued the Warden and Fellows of St. Paul's College for rates alleged to be due by them on account of that establishment. On the part of the defendants it had been urged as a fundamental objection to the suit that the municipality had been, and continued to be, illegally constituted, because a considerable portion of the area which the petitioners had asked to have incorporated had been excluded from the area which the Governor, by his proclamation, had professed to incorporate. Mr. District Judge M'Farland had overruled this objection, and it was now revived, by way of appeal, before the Supreme Court.

The Attorney-General, instructed by Messrs. Johnson and Johnson, appeared in support of the appeal; and Mr. Butler instructed by Mr. C. C. Brown, for the municipality.

The facts were briefly these. There had been a petition, under the Municipalities Act of 1858, for the incorporation of a certain area which included land on both sides of the Parramatta Road—to the north and to the south. The Parramatta Road where it traversed the area mentioned in this petition divided what is ordinarily known as the village of Camperdown, and the petition was so drawn as to include the whole of that village within the area proposed to be incorporated. There had been a counter petition against incorporation, but the opponents were in a minority. There was, however, a separate and subsequent petition for the creation of so much of the area as lay to the north of the Parramatta Road into a separate municipality. The Governor in Council instead of proclaiming the area named in the first petition as one entire municipality, cut it in two in the manner asked for by the separate and subsequent petition already mentioned. All that portion of the area named in the first petition which lay to the south of the Parramatta Road was declared to be one municipality, by the name of the "Municipality of Cook;" while the residue of such area—lying to the north of the Parramatta Road—was made another municipality, called the "Municipality of Camperdown." In the former, which was considerably the larger of the two, St. Paul's College was included. The material question was whether this proclamation of less than the area petitioned for, was legal.

The argument in this case was not concluded. It will be resumed on Thursday next.

In the report of Mr. E. M. Smith's admission to the Colonial Bar, it should have been stated that the learned gentleman was called to the Bar by the honourable Society of the Middle Temple.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

MONDAY.

His Honor Mr. District Judge DOWLING delivered judgments in the following cases:—

WILLIAMS V. JONES.

His Honor said that the points raised in this case were not free from doubt; but, having looked into the authorities cited, he was of opinion that a new trial ought to be granted.

A new trial was granted accordingly; costs to abide the [illegible].

HOLT V. DETTMAN.

In this case, his Honor observed: This is an action of debt for rent, and also covenant for rent. The first count of the plaint has been disposed of, and therefore the issues raised as to the second count have to be considered. It is only necessary for me to consider whether the defendant's defence, viz., "Surrender by operation of law," has been made out. The plaintiff, by deed under seal, dated the 14th of June, 1865, let to the defendant property known by the name of "Sans Souci," for the term of three years. The defendant was in possession for a period less than two quarters, and during the currency of the last quarter, finding that he could not make the place pay, he sought other employment, viz., the stewardship of the Houses of Parliament. Being told that as long as he was in possession of the Sans Souci property his claims for the stewardship could not be entertained, he went out to see the plaintiff and told him how he was situated, and requested him to free him from the lease. The defendant states that the plaintiff thereupon agreed to relieve him from the lease. The plaintiff then wrote to the then Speaker (Mr. Hay), in whose gift, virtually, the appointment of stewardship vested. As that letter could not be found, the exact contents were not given in evidence. The nature of the letter was such, however, that Mr. Hay's objection to the defendant was removed, and he was appointed steward. Defendant soon after left Sans Souci, and never was either called upon to pay rent, nor did he in fact pay rent for that property. About this time, viz., 3rd of October, Mr. and Mrs. Rust, hearing that the defendant was leaving "Sans Souci," proved they went out to see the plaintiff, and that the latter agreed to let the same premises to them, either for the remainder of the term yet unexpired in the lease, or for a longer period, which it is not in this action necessary to determine, and which lease they accepted, and went into possession. They both swore that they agreed with the plaintiff only; and did not recognise the defendant, or treat with him in the matter, except only in buying certain articles from him. It was further shown that Rust paid the rent afterwards with his own money; that the receipt which was given in evidence expressed that the rent was paid on behalf of the defendant. Rust stated that at the time he did not observe the words of the receipt. I see no reason to doubt the testimony of the defendant and his witnesses. The plaintiff was not called at the trial, it being said he was absent from the colony. The defendant contended through his counsel that these facts made out clearly a surrender by operation of law. Numerous cases were adduced in support of the proposition. I am of opinion here that there was an agreement between plaintiff and defendant that the tenancy should cease, and that that agreement was acted upon by the plaintiff granting a new lease to Rust.

Verdict for defendant.

ABBOT V. CROOK.

His Honor remarked that he had not had time to consider the questions involved in this action. The Court did not rise until late on Friday afternoon; and the sittings of the Court at Windsor begin to-morrow (Tuesday). His Honor's decision is therefore necessarily deferred until his return from the country.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

MONDAY.

THE undermentioned estates were surrendered:—

Martin Kaiser, of Goonoo Goonoo, shepherd. Liabilities, £31 2s. 6d. Assets, £5. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

Patrick Cullen, of Margaret-street, Sydney, publican. Liabilities, £468 10s. 10d. Assets, £65 10s. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Beesley, Dangar, Murphy, and Pearce.

Of thirty-three prisoners brought before the Court, ten were discharged, and [illegible] were remanded.

Alexander Watson was charged with stealing goods from the scene of the fire in King-street on Sunday morning. Constable Henebery deposed that, when on duty at the fire on Sunday morning, he saw prisoner, on the premises of Messrs. Lister and Barnett, pick up something, which he put inside his shirt; when going away, he (witness) stopped and searched him; he found, inside his shirt and in his pockets, thirteen portmonnaies, ten brooches, eight necklets, three dozen razors, a package containing two dozen knives, twenty-nine loose knives, a pocketbook, and a pack of cards; he said he had well earned them, and might as well have them as any one else. Thomas Lister identified the goods as the property of the firm of Lister and Barnett, of King-street, auctioneers, and valued them at from £4 to £5. Prisoner was committed for trial.

George Welvein was summarily convicted of having stolen, at the fire in King-street, four pairs of boots and one pair of slippers, the property of Thomas A. Nearney, and was sentenced to be imprisoned, with hard labour, three months.

Benjamin Newman was found guilty of having stolen, at the fire, a number of penknives, combs, and necklets, the property of Lister and Barnett, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

John Higgins was convicted of having stolen, at the fire, three bottles of scent, and other articles, and in consequence of a good character received the lenient sentence of 20s., penalty, or seven days' imprisonment.

Alfred Martin was convicted of having stolen a [illegible] and a rug, the property of Thomas Amos, and of stealing a rug, the property of William Byrne, and for such offences was sentenced to be imprisoned four months.

Several [illegible] women were sentenced to be imprisoned as idle and disorderly persons, having neither fixed abode nor lawful means of subsistence: Eliza Robinson three months, [illegible] Prendergast one month, Selina Curtis and Bridget Hargreaves fourteen days.

John Alexander Engel, of York-street, printer, was brought before the Court on warrant charged with having printed twenty-five copies of a certain paper, of which the following is a copy:—"Harry Tubbs, a married man, who arrived here from Auckland under the name of T[illegible] * * * He resides Prince-street, Chal[illegible] Building, No. 3." Detective Bowden deposed, that when he apprehended the prisoner, and read the charge from the warrant, he replied that he printed them for a man named [illegible], and that he did not know that he was compelled to put his name at the bottom of the bill. The defendant pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of £5, or to be imprisoned three months.

John Thomas and [illegible] were sentenced to be imprisoned seven days for riotous behaviour; for similar misconduct, Julia Dobell, John Coulon, John Smith, and Lily Brooks were ordered to pay 10s. each, or to be imprisoned for periods varying from twenty-four hours to seven days.

William Hill, Ellen King, William O'Brien, and John Quin, were fined 20s. each, or to be imprisoned seven days, on conviction of having in public places made use of obscene language.

On the summons paper were twelve cases, of which number one was dismissed, six were not prosecuted, and in one a warrant was issued for the apprehension of defendant. In Regattay v. Augustine, for the recovery of a block of [illegible] wood, valued at 30s., an order was made for its delivery to complainant. In Flynn v. Jones and Freeman v. Brown, suits for wages, orders were made for payment of the sums claimed. In Hillas v. Leivinsberg, for threatening language, the defendant was ordered to enter into a recognisance with sureties to keep the peace.

THE ROSTER.—Messrs. Alexander, Kettle, Austin, and Levey have been summoned for Bench duty on Tuesday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. J. B. Smithers and Mr. R. A. Hunt.

Mary Coghlan, 30, brought before the Court under writ of habeas corpus from Darlinghurst gaol, was convicted of stealing certain underclothing, the value of which was stated at 40s. Having been employed as a laundress by Mrs. Randolph John Want, of Potts' Point, to whom the articles belonged, she took them away and pawned them. Prisoner pleaded guilty, and was committed to four months' hard labour in gaol, to commence on the expiration of the sentence she is now serving.

Edward Curtis, 27, waiter, was brought up by constable Reilly, who apprehended him in William-street on a charge of stealing the sum of £55, a pocket-book, and some papers, belonging to George H. Greaves, of the Nelson Hotel, Woolloomooloo. Prosecutor, in evidence, stated that prisoner had lodged six weeks at his house, and that on the evening of the 28th ultimo the money, which was in bank-notes, in a locked trunk in prosecutor's bedroom, was missed about a quarter-past 7; he had noticed prisoner go up stairs shortly before, and a few minutes after that the trunk was found to have been broken open, and the money abstracted. A knife found in prisoner's bedroom, the point broken off, was supposed to be the instrument with which the box was opened. The pocket-book and papers were found on Friday morning in an entry off Hunter-street. Prisoner was committed for trial at the next Court of Quarter Sessions.

James Munns, clerk, charged with embezzling the sum of £2 4s., the property of W. R. Hooker; and Christopher Doyle, charged with stealing a silver watch valued £10, were remanded.

Kenneth M'Lennan, master of the schooner Village Belle, was fined 40s. with costs, for neglecting to maintain a constant bright light on board his vessel at night, as required by the Harbour Regulations.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

TERM LIST.—Habeas Corpus: In re [illegible].

DEMURRERS AND SPECIAL CASES.—Dodds v. Armitage, appeal, Metropolitan District Court; Stockdale v. Hamilton, demurrer; [illegible] v. Brown, demurrer; Marchant and another v. [illegible] and another, demurrer; Alexander v. Bensusan, demurrer.

IN EQUITY.—Before his Honor the Primary Judge, at 11 o'clock a.m.—Warden v. Bailey and another, motion for decree; Shepherd and others v. Gooley and another, hearing; Lockhart v. Lynch and another, hearing; Smith v. Hogan and another, hearing.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—At 11 o'clock a.m.:—Alliance Bank v. Irving, minutes; Jones v. Walker, taxations.

SNOWSTORM.—Braidwood and the surrounding country has been visited for the first time these seven years with a snow storm. The rain, which came down all last week, became fearfully heavy on Sunday night, and we hear accounts from all sides of the flooded state of the country in consequence. During the night the heavy rain gave place to snow. Although the snow would not lay on the ground, on account of the large quantity of rain which had preceded it, the mountains on all sides were wrapped in a mantle of white, and the snow had not wholly disappeared upon them yesterday evening. The weather yesterday was clear and sharp, every appearance of rain having departed.—Braidwood Dispatch, June 27.

ESTATES SURRENDERED, OR PLACED UNDER SEQUESTRATION, FROM APRIL 2, TO JUNE 30, 1866.

Date	Name	Liabilities.	Estimated Assets.
April.			
2	Charlotte M'Crossin, Uralla	......	......
	Peter M'William, Dungog, storekeeper	11,859 3 0	10,710 10 4
	George Morrison, Sydney, carpenter	33 16 3	33 10 0
4	James Battley, Sydney, butcher	688 6 3	172 14 5
5	Hendrick Mancke, Sydney, mariner	74 18 0	36 8 0
6	William J. A. Fox, Braidwood, storekeeper	601 5 11	157 5 6
	John Parker, Sydney, gentleman	83 17 0	5 0 0
9	Henry Francis Kelk, Sydney, butcher	39 9 5	20 0 0
10	Joseph Hewitt, Macleay River, farmer	99 1 3	10 10 0
	David Davies, Sydney, printer	103 3 8	17 0 0
11	Robert Davies, [illegible], painter	131 14 4	4 0 0
	Thomas Miller, Bathurst, farmer	1,379 6 4	102 4 0
	Charles Buffery, Wagga Wagga, storekeeper	1,044 7 0	77 0 0
	Alexander Grant, North Shore, agent	566 9 7	16 0 0
12	John Brown, Bathurst, saddler	123 18 7	178 11 0
14	Richard Butters, Wattle Flat, mining	305 10 5	4 0 0
	William Martin, Yass, saddler	307 6 7	183 8 [illegible]
17	Frederick Myers, Sydney, dealer	179 3 7	20 0 0
21	Richard Henry Jarman, Queanbeyan, bootmaker	1,445 0 6	102 11 4
	William Oakes, Sydney, labourer	30 2 3	16 0 0
	William Moodie, Newcastle, storekeeper	813 4 4	127 8 1
	John Wilkinson, Sydney, waterman	19 2 3	20 0 0
23	John Thomas, Sydney, grocer	548 8 3	197 13 11
26	Frederick Hinze, Picton, contractor	95 3 4	5 0 0
	Henry Rockstroh, Narrabri, tailor	114 0 0	7 0 0
	Charles Humphris, West Maitland	560 4 7	79 0 0
27	William Bramley, Bathurst, farmer	150 6 11	67 13 0
28	Enoch Webb, Sydney, carpenter	41 2 9	10 0 0
30	George Smith, Chippendale, contractor	80 16 4	36 0 0
May.			
2	Daniel Tindall, Liverpool, pound-keeper	83 0 4	5 0 0
3	William Hugh Williams, Young	55 0 2	[illegible]
	John Harley, Bathurst, engineer	106 6 5	21 11 6
	William Bell Allen, Waverley, soap boiler	2,507 13 2	*2,498 13 1
4	Frederick Biddulph, Liverpool, farmer	2,551 17 3	235 17 7
5	John M'Lennan, Newcastle, commission agent	737 0 0	6 0 0
10	Thomas Patterson, Sydney, herbalist (compulsory)	585 8 4	120 10 5
	William Thompson, Sydney, lodging-housekeeper	60 10 10	47 7 0
	Alexander Wilson, Fish River Creek, publican	562 4 3	133 10 0
12	John Hosking, Carcoar (compulsory)	No schedule filed.	
	John Johnson, Tamburoora	920 [illegible]	566 3 10
	James Parsons, Sydney, labourer	16 11 10	0 12 0
14	James Curtis, Sydney, timber merchant	802 5 7	110 14 4
	Henry Polley, Waverley, gardener	159 13 8	89 0 0
	Herbert Croft, Sydney, gentleman (compulsory)	[illegible]	[illegible]
	John Coleman, Narrabri, carpenter	161 13 10	*455 2 1
	John Kingsmill, East Maitland	120 15 [illegible]	*227 3 9
16	Edwin Augustus Hickey, Hunter River, Esq. (compulsory)	158 0 0	343 0 0
	Henry Edmund Hatfield, Sydney, farmer	No schedule filed.	
	John M'Leod, West Maitland, labourer	45 18 10	14 0 0
	Henry Gratton, Raymond Terrace, farmer	131 0 3	*129 10 1
	William Prentice, Liverpool Road, farmer	181 12 0	45 14 0
18	Peter Perkins, Sydney, labourer	115 10 10	135 8 7
	Thomas Hesketh Rooke, Cook's River, mercantile clerk	37 0 10	11 0 0
19	Elizabeth Hosking, Liverpool, widow	35 17 0	23 0 0
	Thomas Maher, Araluen, storekeeper	63 2 1	30 0 0
	George Henry Cox, Newcastle, contractor (compulsory)	1064 8 8	191 17 2
	Bernard Carroll, Parramatta, grocer (compulsory)	728 17 5	450 4 9
	[illegible]	No schedule filed.	
21	Nelson Lawson, [illegible], stockholder	1,833 2 3	701 10 0
22	Henry Smith, Sydney, saddler	413 15 7	110 10 0
	Samuel Houghton, Richmond, labourer	143 11 11	30 5 0
23	James Therry, Manly Beach	758 18 10	155 0 0
	Richard Amour, Araluen, miner	376 13 1	5 0 0
	George Browning, Sydney, master mariner	1,188 0 0	1,327 0 0
	James Hill, Maitland, publican	662 1 11	311 10 3
25	William Walker, Sydney, provedore	5,810 6 0	1,013 15 7
26	John Watts, Manning River, blacksmith	117 3 4	5 0 0
	William Johnston, [illegible], free selector	313 3 0	182 0 0
28	William Petty, Yass River, farmer	219 13 3	*443 0 0
	Alexander Black, Armidale, gentleman (compulsory)	No schedule filed.	
29	Thomas Warburton, the elder, Wingecarribee, labourer	34 14 0	7 0 0
30	Benjamin Fawcett, Wollongong, auctioneer	281 9 11	*681 2 8
31	William C. [illegible], Five Dock (compulsory)	Rule yet pending.	
	Benjamin Grist Salmon, Camden, farmer	167 7 11	38 15 0
	Henry [illegible] Smith, Balmain, shipowner	2,422 0 0	3,150 0 0
	Samuel Matthews, Young, storekeeper	660 0 8	20 0 0
June.			
1	William Howard, Goulburn, labourer	56 4 0	7 0 0
4	Joanna [illegible], Sydney, widow	35 2 0	3 0 0
5	Francis Brown and Charles Scott, Sydney, chemists (compulsory)	818 4 3	*703 17 [illegible]
	Francis Brown, separate estate	38 10 10	38 10 0
6	Harry [illegible], Sydney, chemist	150 0 0	81 0 0
	Daniel M'Laurin Lawson, Newcastle, carter	29 18 11	3 0 0
7	Alexander Rankin, Deniliquin, publican	454 11 8	101 10 0
8	Mary Whelan, Sydney, publican	788 6 11	302 0 0
	George Harvey, Morpeth, labourer	30 16 0	2 0 0
9	Henry George Joseph Bramall, Sydney, teacher	128 [illegible]	3 0 0
11	Lawrence Flynn, Sydney, drayman	118 1 6	116 0 0
	John Cameron, Sydney, [illegible]	180 4 8	10 0 10
13	Emerson Fenwick Greig, Sydney, mariner	43 13 0	4 10 0
15	Daniel Maynes, Bathurst	355 0 0	10 0 0
	William James Thurston, Sydney	132 15 1	35 0 0
18	Charles Dean, Tumut, labourer	148 18 8	79 8 0
19	Abel Whitehead, Muswellbrook, dealer	306 12 2	46 5 0
	George Veitch, Gundaroo, storekeeper	131 2 4	108 19 4
	John Doyle, Newcastle, lime-burner	73 2 5	35 10 0
	Henry Alfred Croft, Forbes, publican	363 2 8	26 0 0
	John Howell, Albury, cattle dealer	2306 17 8	3 0 0
20	Hugh [illegible], Sydney, master mariner	975 13 3	50 0 0
21	William Morris, Forbes, butcher	157 0 8	11 7 1
	Edward Fletcher, Mudgee, storekeeper	114 2 10	50 0 0
	Jacob [illegible], Forbes, publican	312 5 3	137 11 8
	Stephen Dumbrell, Muswellbrook, [illegible]	116 4 0	15 0 0
22	John [illegible], Sydney, [illegible]	25 13 7	1 5 0
	Andrew O'Reilly, Sydney, dealer	17 10 0	4 0 0
	Alexander Spence, Redfern, builder	196 13 11	23 0 0
25	[illegible] Harris, Wollombi, farmer	48 3 4	4 0 0
	David Joseph Lynch, Paddington, grocer	183 10 7	77 0 0
27	William Bell, Bathurst, quartz crusher	367 6 0	5 0 0
28	David Price, Woollahra, carpenter	31 11 5	5 10 0
29	Andrew [illegible], Mudgee, contractor (compulsory)	Rule yet pending.	
	Peter Moffitt, Sydney, baker	34 11 9	[illegible]

* Surplus.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

THE usual fortnightly meeting of the City Council was held at the Town Hall, Wynyard-square, yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. There were present the Mayor (in the chair), Aldermen Oatley, Raphael, Sutherland, Kippax, Moore, Steel, Speer, Woods, Hurley, Butler, Murphy, Bown, Macintosh, Small.

MINUTES.

The Town Clerk read the minutes of last meeting, and they were confirmed.

REPORTS.

The following reports were laid on the table:—From the Finance Committee, recommending the payment of accounts for city works, £497 7s. 1d.; water account, £283 14s. 3d.; sewerage, £29 10s. 5d. From the Water Committee, recommending a supply of water to Alma and Raglan streets, Darlington; and to Rosehill, Marian, and Redfern streets, Redfern.

QUESTION.

Alderman BOWN wished to know what had been done in reference to the alteration of the 'bus-stand at Newtown?

The MAYOR replied, that nothing had been done respecting the alteration of the several omnibus-stands. A special committee is called to amend the carriage by-laws.

PETITIONS.

Alderman BUTLER presented a petition praying for repairs in Jamison-place. Referred to the Improvement Committee.

Alderman OATLEY presented a petition from W. Connolly praying for employment.

Alderman BOWN presented a petition from inhabitants in the neighbourhood of the Haymarket, praying for the rescission of a resolution of the Council. Referred to the Improvement Committee.

FINANCE.

Alderman OATLEY moved, and Alderman RAPHAEL seconded,—"That the report of the Finance Committee, received this day, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, be adopted."

Carried.

THE CITY ENGINEER.

Alderman WOODS moved the following resolution,—"That that part of the report of the City Engineer, of date the 16th May, which states that he has been abused in the most public manner for not having reported on resolutions Nos. 13 and 14, as ordered by the Council, and the remarks which follow, as to the competency of the Council to understand what such resolutions meant, are, in the opinion of this Council, discourteous and uncalled for." There was no alderman in the Council who had a greater respect for the honesty and ability of Mr. Bell than he had; but when a servant went out of his way to bring the Council into contempt, his conduct ought not to be allowed to pass unnoticed. The resolutions passed by the Council on the 12th October were before Mr. Bell up to the 19th November, during which time he had ample opportunity of ascertaining the opinions of the Council in respect to the meaning of the resolution which it had passed. On the 19th of May, Mr. Bell reported in writing to the Council that the resolutions of the Council were so vague and unintelligible that he could not understand them, and that he thought the Council did not do so either.

At the request of the aldermen,

The TOWN CLERK read the report of the officer, as follows:—

"I would implore your Worship to move the Council to permit no further delay. I would further remark, Sir, that I have been abused, in the most public manner, for not having reported fully on the two resolutions, Nos. 13 and 14, before mentioned, and as causing delay in the works. I must crave your indulgence for making any remarks or criticising what the Council has seen fit to order. I regret that I cannot be silent under the circumstances, but I assure your Worship that I cannot complete all that is asked for, the resolutions contain so much that is ambiguous and absurd that I cannot understand them. I am sure that the Council cannot, and I much doubt if the aldermen who moved them can."

Alderman WOODS resumed: That showed to the world that the aldermen were a set of incapables, and did not know what they were doing. (No, no.) He was only glad that the aldermen were so thick-skinned as not to know when they were insulted. The Council represented the citizens, and as such were worthy of honour and respect, and it was the duty of the Mayor and Aldermen to enforce that respect from their servants. Notwithstanding that Mr. Bell had said that he could not understand the resolutions, he had yet reported on them; and that was in itself a proof that he really did understand them. If we now allowed ourselves to be snubbed, and were to tolerate such reports "upon the Aldermen"—for that the report of the City Engineer really was—what was to become of the Council? He did not wish to injure Mr. Bell or to embarrass the Council by the resolution, but we had a duty to perform and were bound to protect the honour of the citizens. Had he (Alderman Woods) been in the chair of the Council he would have taken care that such a report as that of the City Engineer should never have come before the council, and if Mr. Bell had not withdrawn his criticism on the aldermen he would have suspended him. Mr. Bell's prayer to the Mayor to go on with the dams at Botany was very ingenious, but was inconsistent with his conduct in other respects in the matter. He believed that all the officers of the Corporation were most diligent and faithful; and, in bringing forward this motion, he was in no wise actuated by personal feelings.

Alderman MACINTOSH seconded the resolution.

Alderman SUTHERLAND said that the resolution had not been put on the paper at his instance. If he had put on a resolution, it would have been to burn the report in the fire. The Engineer had insulted the Council by telling them that they did not understand the resolution for which they had voted. If the Council thus tamely submitted to disgrace from its servant, he for one would not submit to such indignity. As for himself, he should not acknowledge Mr. Bell's authority over him, but would take an opportunity of bringing the matter before his constituents, to whom alone he was responsible. He was the only Alderman of the sixteen who had not been browbeaten and disgraced by the report of Mr. Bell. Mr. Bell, in his mean, contemptible hypocrisy, had attempted to shift the blame of his negligence on to the Council. The resolution calling for the reports on the dams had been passed in October, 1865, and although the work could be completed in a month, there were yet four reports not brought up. He had not moved the resolutions for the construction of the dams, because the Engineer had not reported on the price of the land which would be required as sites for the dams. The estimates were therefore incomplete. After all, the estimates did not seem to be of much value, for the amounts of the tenders for the works were in almost every instance double the amount of the Engineer's estimate.

Alderman HURLEY denied the accuracy of the last statement, and said that some of the tenders were near to the estimate of the Engineer.

Alderman SUTHERLAND continued: Mr. Bell had good reason to pray to be saved from his friends—his friends in this Council, who had brought him into this difficulty; and it was truly deplorable that the Council was capable of registering such a document as that of their Engineer—a document which was itself the evidence of their own degradation.

Alderman WOODS having replied, the Council then divided, with the following result:—

Ayes 5.

Aldermen Woods, Macintosh, Sutherland, Steel, Kippax.

Noes 9.

Aldermen Raphael, Oatley, Moore, Butler, Murphy, Hurley, Speer, Bown, Small.

RESCISSION OF RESOLUTION.

Alderman BOWN moved that the resolution of Council of date the 18th instant, ordering the performance of certain works at Mrs. Lee's premises, George and Parker streets, be rescinded. He said that it was merely throwing money away to carry out the work.

Alderman MACINTOSH seconded the resolution.

Alderman OATLEY moved the following amendment:—"That the consideration of the matter be deferred for one month."

Alderman WOODS thought that the Corporation had done great injury to Mrs. Lee's premises, and he was in favour of negativing the resolution before the Council.

Alderman RAPHAEL spoke to the same effect.

Alderman HURLEY should support the amendment.

Alderman MURPHY took a similar view.

Alderman STEEL and Alderman MOORE supported the amendment.

Alderman MACINTOSH thought the Council had improved the property.

Alderman SUTHERLAND was in favour of the amendment, and thought the matter ought to receive further attention.

The amendment was then put and carried.

BOTANY WATERWORKS.

Alderman MACINTOSH moved, and Alderman BOWN seconded,—"That the report of the Water Committee received on the 18th June, recommending the repair of the earth embankments and the fencing near the Botany Works, at a cost of £35, be adopted."

Agreed to.

GAS LAMPS.

Alderman MOORE proposed, and Alderman RAPHAEL seconded, "That the report of the Lighting Committee received on the 18th June, recommending the erection of a lamp in Foslow-street, be adopted."

Assented to.

Alderman WOODS moved,—"That the report of the Lighting Committee received on the 18th June, recommending, on petition, that a lamp be erected in Victoria-place, off Sussex-street, be adopted."

The resolution was seconded by Alderman MURPHY, and agreed to.

Alderman BUTLER proposed, and Alderman STEEL seconded,—"That the report of the Lighting Committee, received on the 18th June, recommending, on petition, the erection of two lamps in Duke-street, be adopted."

Put and passed.

Alderman BUTLER moved, and Alderman STEEL seconded,—"That the report of the Lighting Committee, received on the 18th June, recommending, on petition, that a lamp be erected at Palmer and Junction streets, be adopted."

Agreed to.

Alderman STEEL proposed, and Alderman KIPPAX seconded,—"That the report of the Lighting Committee, received on the 18th June, recommending, on petition, the erection of a lamp in Campbell's-lane, be adopted."

Carried.

Alderman MURPHY moved, and Alderman WOODS seconded,—"That the report of the Lighting Committee, received on the 18th June, recommending that a lamp be erected at Murray and Holt streets, be adopted."

Approved.

CHAPEL AND WOOD'S LANES.

Alderman BUTLER proposed, and Alderman STEEL seconded,—"That the report of the Sewerage Committee, received on the 18th June, recommending, on petition, that a 12-inch stoneware sewer be laid in Chapel-lane and Wood's-lane, at a cost of £240, be adopted."

Assented to.

RILEY-STREET.

Alderman STEEL moved, and Alderman KIPPAX seconded,—"That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 27th June, 1864, recommending that Riley-street, between Gipps and Arm streets, be formed and ballasted by contract, be adopted."

Carried.

SUPPLY OF WATER TO DARLINGTON AND REDFERN.

Alderman SUTHERLAND proposed, and Alderman OATLEY seconded,—"That the report of the Water Committee, received this day, recommending, on petition, the laying of certain mains for the supply of water to Alma and Raglan streets, Darlington, at a cost of £135, be adopted."

Agreed to.

Alderman MURPHY moved, and Alderman WOODS seconded,—"That the report of the Water Committee, received this day, recommending on petition the laying of certain mains for the supply of water to Redfern, Rosehill, and Marian streets, Redfern, at a cost of £575, be adopted."

Adopted.

ASSISTANT-INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

On the motion of Alderman KIPPAX the Council proceeded to elect an assistant to the Inspector of Nuisances. The value of the appointment is £225 per annum, and the number of the applicants was eighty-nine. Mr. W. H. Watkins was the successful candidate.

The Council rose at a few minutes to 6 o'clock.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22.

REMOVAL OF MR. JUSTICE BOOTHBY.

THE Chief Secretary (Hon. A. Blyth) moved—"1. That a humble address be presented to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, praying that her Majesty may be graciously pleased to remove Mr. Justice Boothby from his office as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this province, because he persistently refuses to administer laws duly enacted by the Parliament of South Australia; declines to give effect to the Imperial Statute known as 'The Validating Act'; is accustomed from the Bench to impugn the validity of the Local Court of Appeals; refuses to conform his judgments to the decisions of the Supreme Court; obstructs the course of justice by perversity and an habitual disregard of judicial propriety; and has delivered judgments and dicta not in accordance with law." In moving this motion, he would say that no person could rise to do so without some feeling of the great responsibility and importance of the duty devolving upon him. The responsibility of dealing with the matter, however, no hon. member could, by any possibility shirk, for it was contemplated in their Constitution Act, and the Legislature had been described by no mean authority as a "body entrusted with the high power of dismissing a Judge." It was in pursuance of this high power possessed by them that he moved the motion. It would be necessary for him, and he should endeavour to make as plain and intelligible a statement as possible. He should try to avoid exciting the House by appeals to their feelings, or any preconceived opinion they might hold; and in the first place simply given a statement of facts. He believed it would be difficult or impossible to find in any part of the world a people in a better frame of mind to consider a grave and important question than the people of South Australia were at the present moment and at every other period of their history. As a rule, they approached questions with a calmness, dignity, and desire to act fairly, seldom found in communities with similar populations in point of numbers. (Hear, hear.) And certainly upon this grave and serious occasion they had shown full confidence in Parliament and in their willingness to give judgment after hearing the facts, without being influenced by party bias, or by anything except a desire to promote the well-being and interests of the province. (Hear, hear.) The duty of advancing the well-being and interest of the colony was entrusted to Parliament, and among other obligations which they had to fulfil was that of considering whether a Judge should be dismissed. As he had said, he would commence with a brief history of the position. That history commenced shortly after he took the office which he now held, namely, on the 10th April last. On that day an order was served upon a Judge of the Supreme Court under the hand of the President of the Court of Appeals, directing him to send up his notes in the case of Copeland v. [illegible]—a matter about to be submitted to the Court of Appeals. That order was made pursuant to clause 4 of Act No. 5 of 1857, which was as follows:—"Whenever an appeal shall be pending in this Court the Judge who presided on the trial of the cause, or some other Judge of the said Court, shall, on being thereto required by writing under the hand of the President, transmit to him a copy, certified by such Judge to be correct, of the notes taken by the Judge on the trial, and also of all documents put in as evidence upon the trial, and also of the rule appealed against, or the notes of the points upon which the rule was moved for the refusal to grant which the appeal is made, and the same, together with the record, may be considered by the said Court of Appeal as the case upon which the appeal shall proceed and be decided." Under that order the order was served. It might be said, as he had heard it somewhere stated, that the order was not formal and correct. To that his simple answer would be that if there was any informality or incorrectness that point was not taken by the Judge as a reason for his refusal to comply with it, and that answer he deemed to be sufficient. (Hear, hear.) He thought some members were under the impression that there had only been one order requiring the Judge to transmit his notes. There had, however, been two orders. The first received no notice whatever. Although it was in the very words of the Act, the Court of Appeals obtained not the slightest acknowledgment from the Judge of the receipt of the document, and no attention was paid to its demands. The Court then, without any desire to be actuated by undue feelings in consequence to the slight paid to it, for such it was, seeing that if it had any existence at all it was the highest Court in the province—(hear, hear)—at the suggestion of the counsel prosecuting the appeal was adjourned for a considerable period, and issued in the meantime a peremptory order, under the same clause, directing that the notes should be forwarded. After the adjournment, which extended from May 12 to May 26 (the peremptory order requiring that the notes should be transmitted on or before May 26), the Court again sat, and a memorandum (a letter from Mr. Pelham) was read. It commenced by stating that Mr. Justice Boothby was engaged in preparing a reply to the peremptory requisition, and that it would be handed to the Court on the day of its sitting. The reply was asked for, but not having been sent in it was not forthcoming, and the Court adjourned sine die. Immediately after it had risen a document was handed in, which hon. members would find among the papers, and which contained a memorandum of reasons by Mr. Justice Boothby, showing why he declined complying with the peremptory order. He had mentioned the matter of the Court of Appeals first, not because he thought it the strongest case against Mr. Justice Boothby, but because in order of time it happened first. The House would see from what he had stated that there had been an absolute refusal on the part of the Judge to comply with a plainly worded and perfectly intelligible clause of an Act. He hardly thought it necessary at that time to combat any argument which might be advanced against the Court of Appeal in respect of its constitution. (Hear, hear.) On that point he believed there would be a greater amount of unanimity of opinion in the House than some persons imagined. (Hear, hear.) There were other laws upon which a divergence of opinion might exist; but he believed there was no difference of opinion on this subject, that so long as the law was upon the Statute-book—no matter what might be the feeling against it, whether Judges, members of Parliament, or humbler members of the community—they were bound to obey it. (Cheers.) He had held, and still did hold, a very strong feeling in regard to some of their laws, but he had taken, and still would take the proper and legal course for correcting the errors, anomalies, and inconsistencies which might exist. He had never hesitated, and no sensible man would ever hesitate, to obey the laws while they remained laws, although willing at the same time to take the necessary steps for bringing about such amendments as were requisite. (Hear, hear.) It did not meet the case at all to say that the Court of Appeals here was an anomalous Court. The simple question was, "Is there a Court of Appeals or is there not?" If there was, and he believed he could show that it had been so decided by all the authorities whose opinions they required, it was the duty of every member of the community, and particularly of the Judges, to obey its orders. (Hear, hear.) Perhaps some members were not aware from whence the Court was obtained. He believed it was not so anomalous as some members might be inclined to think. (Hear.) It was the custom in the Crown colonies some time ago to appoint as Governors gentlemen skilled and learned in the law, and, in addition to the title of "Captain-General and Governor-in-chief," they were termed Chancellors. Courts of Appeal, too, were appointed similar to that in South Australia, over which the Governors presided, and they were often found of great use. It might be asked why did they retain the Court if it was anomalous. A very eloquent reply to that might be found in Council-Paper No. 83 of 1861, a despatch of the Duke of Newcastle. He said—"If the Legislature is unwilling to alter the constitution of the present Court of Appeal, I presume it is influenced by that distrust of the Supreme Court which has arisen out of recent controversies, and which at present I can only regret." That was a perfectly clear statement of the reason for retaining it. Its continuance was entirely due to the distrust felt during many years with regard to the administration of justice in the Supreme Court. There had been times, which the hon. member for the Sturt and the Hon. Mr. Reynolds would remember, when the Court of Appeals would have been the most valuable institution in the colony—when its services might, if called for, have proved of inestimable value; and when the time came in which the distrust of the Supreme Court had been removed—a period which he hoped was not far distant—he as well as other members who had upheld the validity of the Court of Appeals would be prepared to consider the propriety of effecting in it very material alterations. (Hear, hear.) He did not hesitate to say that he had supported the retention of the Court because of Mr. Justice Boothby's continuance on the Bench. It was only the absolute necessity of sometimes bringing it into action that had justified the Parliament in retaining it in its present form. But, although the difficulty had been felt by the Parliament and the whole province when the administration of justice in the local Courts was threatened by disorder and disruption, it was to be remembered that almost at all times there were some persons in the colony who were entitled to its protection. (Hear, hear.) He did not know Mr. Copeland except as a member of the community, and as such entitled to all the benefits which the law placed in his power, including the right to carry his case to the Court of Appeals—(Hear, hear)—and certainly he had been denied that undoubted right by the refusal of a Judge of the Supreme Court to comply with an enactment of the Legislature. It had been held by many that the Court of Appeals unquestionably existed. An expression of opinion to that effect was given long before the last Validating Act was passed, and without any reference to it. The Crown lawyers of England—and he was now quoting this as their opinion merely—on the 15th April, 1861, stated—"There can be no reasonable doubt as to the Court of Appeals being in existence with undiminished authority." There had been "a doubt" upon the minds of the majority of the Supreme Court on the subject, but that had been clearly set at rest; for if hon. members would refer to the papers before them they would find that the Supreme Court of South Australia since the passing of the Validating Act had given a decision in favour of the existence of the Court of Appeals. (Hear, hear.) The case was that of Murray v. Ridpath. Mr. Justice Gwynne said—"The Legislature has, through the Validating Act, given suitors in this Court a right of appeal in the Local Court of Appeals;" and the Chief Justice had stated—"The Validating Act, 28 and 29 Vict., cap 63, seems to me to have removed all doubt as to the existence of a Court of Appeals in this province. Thus had the existence of the Court of Appeals in undiminished authority been declared by a majority of the Supreme Court. With regard to the action of Mr. Justice Boothby in the Supreme Court of the province, which he (the Chief Secretary) considered of more vital interest and importance to the community than even his action towards the Court of Appeals, he proposed, in the first place, commencing with a definition, which was said to be the soul of argument. What was a Judge? and he answered in the language of Mr. Justice Boothby himself, that he was one "to administer the law truthfully and faithfully." The Crown Solicitor, moreover, replied to the question by saying that he was one "to administer the law as enacted, and not to criticise the conduct of the makers." ("Oh, and Hear, hear.") Mr. Justice Boothby had frequently stated that in his opinion there was no Attorney-General of the province. This was alluded to in the evidence before the Select Committee respecting his judgments and dicta which sat in 1861. Acting, no doubt, upon that expression of opinion, Mr. Lowe, a practitioner of the Supreme Court, in 1861 took exception to judgment being given on the ground of there being no Attorney-General. Mr. Justice Boothby, in reply, said, "I should not be warranted, sitting here as a single Judge, to take a course which would have the effect of interrupting the administration of criminal justice in this colony." It would have been well for the province, for Mr. Justice Boothby, and for the Parliament of South Australia, if the Judge had continued to act upon that opinion. He went on to say—"The law as it has been administered during the last nine or ten years"—that was by prosecution on indictment signed by the Attorney-General—"must be continued until the question has been decided in the Full Court or by appeal to her Majesty in Privy Council." Again, he said—"I cannot take upon myself the responsibility of putting a stop to the administration of criminal justice in the province." He (the Chief Secretary) was sorry that Mr. Justice Boothby had not continued to feel the weight and importance of such a proceeding. There was a very clear course open for his Honor's adoption. If hon. members would look at Act No. 6 of 1859, which was frequently referred to by the Crown Solicitor, in endeavouring to point out what ought to have been done, they would find two clauses under the head of "Court of Criminal Appeal." Nothing could be more evident than the fact that those clauses were passed for the very object of meeting cases where doubts were raised before a Judge in criminal matters. The 66th clause enacted that "When any person shall have been convicted of any treason, felony, or misdemeanour before any Judge of the Supreme Court, or Court of Oyer and Terminer, or gaol delivery, or before any Local Court, the Judge, or Justice, or Justices of the Peace, before whom the case shall have been tried, may, in his or their discretion, reserve any question of law which shall have arisen on the trial for the consideration of the Supreme Court, and thereupon shall have authority to respite execution of the judgment on such conviction, or postpone the judgment until such question shall have been considered and decided," &c. The succeeding section provided that "The Judge or Court before whom the question shall arise shall thereupon state, in a case signed in the manner now usual, any question of law which shall have been so reserved, with the special circumstances upon which the same shall have arisen; and such case shall be transmitted to the Supreme Court." So that any objection which, if upheld, would practically put a stop to the administration of criminal justice in the colony might have been dealt with in the manner pointed out in those clauses. It would not, he believed, be doubted by Mr. Justice Boothby or any member of the community that a decision of the majority of the Supreme Court must be upheld until altered by a superior tribunal. If there was any question on the point he would prove the general rules by a reference to the evidence given by Mr. Justice Boothby before the select committee in 1861 (Council Paper 154). The Chairman of the Committee, the present Chief Justice, asked, "Do the Committee understand your Honor that in your opinion the judgment of the Supreme Court, until reversed, is binding on every single Judge of the Court?" The reply was, "Undoubtedly; in that matter it is not a question of will with him, but a question of must." Nothing could be stronger than that, and the course which was urged upon his Honor to submit the point raised to the Supreme Court for their decision was obviously the proper one. What followed upon the refusal of the Judge to act in that way was a matter of history in the colony. There was an entire suspension of the criminal laws of the province. The persons who were to be tried for various offences—and in this instance there were three prisoners awaiting trial on perhaps the most grave and serious charge that could be submitted against them—were not tried, although some were admitted to bail. One man, O'Donnell, indicted for murder, was still in gaol. Of course they had no feeling with regard to O'Donnell, except that he was a member of the community, and as such, had as much right to be delivered in one way or the other—by acquittal or conviction—as any one else. (Hear, hear.) He had no more right to be detained in gaol up to the present than he (the Chief Secretary) or any hon. member present had. This was the result of the proceedings of the Judge, and the consequences had been most serious and grave. He would allude to another case—that of W. P. Auld—a young man known to many members present, who certainly, like O'Donnell, was entitled to be delivered upon the charges against him. He was sent out to the world, it was true, upon bail; but he had hanging over his head a most serious accusation, from which he could not be delivered. He had submitted the motion to the House in a tabulated state, and he should now briefly state the reasons which caused him to believe that the House would assent to every one of the allegations it contained. He had adopted this course for obvious reasons. It would be remembered that in this matter they had some precedent to guide them, and that they had had powerful and well-considered remarks placed before them, shewing that on a question of this gravity there should be a clearly-defined statement of charges, supported by clear evidence. The first charge was that "he persistently refuses to administer laws duly enacted by the Parliament of South Australia." Nothing could be plainer than that. No. 10 of 1862 was one of the Acts validated by the Validating Statute. Its object was to take away the many evil consequences of requiring prisoners to be tried by grand jury, and its effect was to assimilate the law to that of other colonies in a similar position to South Australia. Opinions might differ on the point, but he would be happy at a proper time to discuss the question, and he saw that an opportunity would probably be given them of discussing it upon the motion of the hon. member Mr. Fuller. He would say, in the language of the present hon. member for West Torrens, that he was not willing to abide by any such obsolete custom as that of trial by grand jury. He had sat upon Grand Juries, and had regarded them as a very unnecessary custom and form. It resulted in setting up in their midst a class of the community specially selected on account of their holding landed property. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) They were only bound to hear one side of the case—(hear, hear)—and it must be a bad case indeed if the hearing of one side without the other did not ensure a conviction. (Hear.) This state of affairs was done away with in 1862, and he most conscientiously asserted that since then he did not think that one instance could be found in which hardship or injustice had been done to any member of the community by reason of the altered course of procedure. (Hear, hear.) At all events, in 1862 the Legislature, whether wisely or not, agreed with the views which he had just enunciated, and passed an Act doing away with trial by grand jury; and it was the duty of the Judge, who had "to administer the laws truthfully and faithfully," to administer that Act as others upon the Statute-book. Every one of the Criminal Acts depended upon that one, and all of them had to be administered, although by quashing the indictments on the grounds stated his Honor entirely and persistently refused so to administer them. If hon. members required further proof they would find it on pages 3 and 4 of the Attorney-General's report. The second charge was that he "declines to give effect to the Imperial Statute known as the Validating Act." If hon. members turned to page 7 of the Crown Solicitor's report—a paper prepared with great ability and calmness, and which reflected credit upon its compiler—they would find that his Honor refused to proceed, as no indictment could be presented except by a grand jury. But perhaps the strongest case he could cite was that of the Court of Appeals. The Validating Act was held by the Supreme Court to legalise the Court of Appeals; yet his Honor would not recognise that Act in any way, as he refused compliance with the plain order of the Court so validated. The third charge, that he "is accustomed from the Bench to impugn the validity of the Local Court of Appeals," was clearly proved by the reports. Mr. Justice Boothby had not complied with the order of that Court. He took no exception to the form of the order, for no exception in law could be taken to it, but refused compliance on the ground that no Court of Appeals existed. The fourth charge—that he "refuses to conform his judgments to the decision of the Supreme Court"—was proved by his non-recognition of the judgment of the majority of the Court respecting the existence of the Court of Appeals. The fifth read as follows:—"That he obstructs the course of justice by perversity and an habitual disregard of judicial propriety." Hon. members would readily see whence this language was obtained, namely, from the report of the Crown Solicitor:—"It is not a question of whether you insult a Judge, but whether honourable men and gentlemen will recognise you as belonging to their order if you do not make an apology." That was language which would not generally be regarded as proper for one gentleman to address to another, and yet it was addressed by his Honor to a counsel. There were numerous instances of the same kind, but he did not think he should strengthen his case by referring to other painful scenes which had taken place. (Hear, hear.) No one who had read the proceedings could conclude that either judicial or other propriety had been manifested by the Judge. The sixth charge—that "he has delivered judgments and dicta not in accordance with law"—he could only support by the opinions of those well qualified to give an opinion, and whose views were clearly set out in the document before hon. members. They would find his dicta in pages 2 to 6 of the Attorney-General's report, but it would be unnecessarily taking up the time of the House were he to allude to them. Doubtless in the course of that debate very frequent reference would be made to the action taken in 1861; but there was very great difference between the two cases. In that instance there was a majority of members in favour of the removal of the Judge; but on the other hand there were some who asked that in the first place a Validating Act should be obtained before they would agree to that course. Among these latter was the present Treasurer. Certain doubts had been raised by one, if not two, Judges of the Court, and it was thought by them that a Validating Act to place the laws beyond all question should precede the action proposed. Able speeches were made, both in that House and elsewhere. One of the best of these was from the Hon. G. F. Angas. He said ["Hansard," 1861, page 906]:—"There was a proper, easy, constitutional means suggested to them that all their Acts should be declared valid by the Home authorities. If, after that, the Judge refused to administer the laws, he would be the first to vote against him." Among the many members who had spoken on the subject in the Assembly he would select the hon. member Mr. Townsend, who had made the most powerful and conclusive of all the speeches on the subject. He did not quote his words to influence anything he might have to say then, but to show the grounds which were taken on that occasion. He stated:—"If the amendment"—["That the report of the select committee on the decision of Mr. Justice Boothby be adopted, which recommended an address to her Majesty to cause a bill to be introduced into the Imperial Parliament declaring the validity of the Acts of the Legislature"]—was carried, all their Acts would be declared to be valid, and when that time came he would go for the removal of the Judge if he then refused to administer the laws. If any hon. member should move the amendment striking out the reasons for the removal of the Judge, he would in that form heartily support it;"—and he did. He could therefore confidently appeal to the hon. member for his most thorough and hearty support. Other hon. members had made eloquent speeches, and amongst those was the Hon. Mr. Strangways. That honourable member had appeared in many characters in that House, and on this occasion he had taken the position of a prophet. He had then made this statement—[Hansard p. 1012]:—"Let them suppose, for instance, the criminal sessions and Mr. Justice Boothby had to preside, he held the opinion that no prisoner should be put upon his trial, except by a grand jury. Well, then, no prisoner should be tried, nor should this Judge be allowed to sit, because they would never consent to go back to the absolute system of grand juries. So long as Judge Boothby

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on that point held that opinion it was quite inconsistent that in criminal cases he should sit as a Judge of the Supreme Court." He could ask the hon. member—who on that occasion was perfectly prepared, in consequence of Mr. Justice Boothby simply holding the opinion that no men could be put upon his trial except upon the intervention of a grand jury, to vote for his removal—now that his prophecy had been fulfilled to support this motion. Time would hardly allow him to point out some of the extraordinary inconsistencies displayed by his Honor, but to some of them he would allude. They first heard him maintaining that there were no Queen's Counsel, and in the next breath asking a legal gentleman for his license as Queen's Counsel. (No, and Hear, hear.) Hon. members would find this to be the case. He had stated that there was no power to appoint Queen's Counsel, and had then asked for the license. (Mr. Reynolds: His license to appear.) Well, if he was not a Queen's Counsel, where was the necessity of producing his license at all? (Hear, hear.) Again, his Honor had held that there was no Attorney-General in the province, and then ordered him to indict a prisoner for indecent assault. There were absurdities and self-contradictions which struck hon. members at once. He believed in opening this case that he had endeavoured, though very imperfectly, to lay before the House the great question for their decision. His position was that it was the duty of a Judge to administer the laws; and the question was this—had Mr. Justice Boothby administered them? If not, it was perfectly competent to the House to remove him. The Parliament, as he had stated, were vested with the high power of removing a Judge, or of taking the initiative in the matter. He would only say in conclusion, seeing that he would have another opportunity of addressing the House and combating any opposing arguments brought forward, that if they valued the security of property in this colony—if they valued the liberties of its inhabitants, and desired to secure to them all the advantages of a great and unexampled liberality of Constitution, they would vote for this motion, for they would agree with him, in the language of the counsel, that "legislative powers are exhausted, and that the Parliament of South Australia should petition her Majesty for the removal of Mr. Justice Boothby." (Cheers.)

Mr. Bright did not think it possible that any subject could be brought before a legislature deserving more serious consideration than the one now submitted to them, and he believed the House was now prepared to treat it with that attention which it deserved. (Hear, hear.) The matter could not have been brought forward at a more suitable time so far as public feeling was concerned. There had been no meetings held—not because the public mind was not very much engaged upon the matter, but because (as stated by the Chief Secretary) the people were satisfied that the Parliament would treat the matter with the seriousness it merited. He would not yield to any member of the community in the desire to support the dignity of the Judicial Bench. If its dignity and independence were not maintained, there could be no good order in the colony. He felt that on so important a subject he ought not to give a silent vote; but he would say in the outset that he exceedingly regretted the necessity of such a motion. (Hear, hear.) It was not, however, a question affecting the dignity and independence of the Supreme Court as a whole. The people of the colony were far too conservative to desire to interfere with the dignity and independence of that Court; but when one of its Judges abandoned the dignified and independent position he ought to hold, it behoved the House to seriously consider the matter. The behaviour of that Judge, not only towards his colleagues, but also towards the suitors and the members of the profession, was undignified. It would be quite useless for the House to endeavour to uphold the dignity of a person who neglected to uphold it himself. (Hear, hear.) Having been in the colony upon the arrival of Mr. Justice Boothby, he should endeavour to give a very short review, so far as he could, of the occasions on which his Honor's conduct appeared before the public. When he first came, whether wisely or not, he frequently attended the public meetings and dinners, and sought to make himself popular amongst South Australians; so much so that Sir Charles Cooper had stated that he would not run a race of popularity with him. At one of those meetings, held at Salisbury so far back as 1858, his Honor said: "He was really ashamed of having so long detained them; but the wisdom of the Legislature had determined that as a Judge he was ineligible to sit in Parliament, whereas a man who had just served his seven years' transportation might sit in that Parliament from which he (Judge Boothby) was excluded. There was no man so competent to sit in Parliament as a Judge—no man whose qualifications were so suitable. He confessed that he had hoped to have a seat in Parliament himself. (Hear, hear.) But he was excluded from the place which he believed himself fitted to fill, and therefore it was that he then detained them by his too extended remarks." He thought the provision in their Constitution Act preventing Judges from sitting in Parliament was a wise one, for it would be a serious thing if they were to become political partisans. Judges in England did not covet the position, so that it would be seen that his Honor, at a very early date, ridiculed to a certain extent their legislation. Shortly after that time they found him a most determined opponent to the Real Property Act, both in and out of [illegible] threw obstructions in the way of the passing of that Act, and in the way of its working when passed. He well remembered the feeling of the majority of the colonists in 1861 with regard to the Judge, and at that time he confessed that he did not share in the general view. He then thought that his Honor might have conscientious scruples, because they had not a Validating Act, and therefore he thought it desirable that all doubts should be quieted by means of imperial legislation. Since then, however, they had received a Validating Act, and also a report from the law officers of the Crown, showing that they concurred in the opinions of the law officers here, that Mr. Justice Boothby was not pursuing a course in accordance with the proper administration of justice. They said, "Having in view the unfortunate disposition manifested upon the Bench of South Australia to favour technical objections against the validity of Acts of the Colonial Legislature, and the confusion and general sense of insecurity which it must be the tendency of such a state of things to produce, we think it will be very expedient to pass an Imperial Act for the purpose of empowering the Legislature of that colony (and of any other colonies or colony which may be in like circumstances) to alter its own Constitution, and at the same time to confirm absolutely all South Australian Acts which down to this time have received the assent of her Majesty, or of the Governor in her Majesty's behalf. We think that the suggestion of the colonial Attorney-General to this effect is far preferable to any more limited form of remedy. We think that Mr. Justice Boothby's opinion as to the repeal of the Constitution Act, No. 2 of 1855, by reason of the repeal of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1851 (which created the Legislative Council, by which the Constitution Act, No. 2 of 1855, was enacted) is unsound and erroneous." They supplemented that by stating that "the reasoning, therefore, of Mr. Justice Boothby travels in a vicious circle, and results in repugnant and absurd conclusions. But we think if it were better founded it would be properly and sufficiently met by such legislation as that which we have had the honour to recommend in our answer to the previous questions." As he had before stated, he had thought that the arrival of the Validating Act would have quieted his Honor's doubts; but he regretted to see that since its receipt his conduct had been more obstructive than ever. (Hear.) Certainly the proceedings of the Court had not been more satisfactory, and any feeling he might have had in favour of his Honor's scruples and conscientious doubts had been entirely removed by his recent conduct. When he saw a gentleman in so high and important an office behaving in such an unseemly and undignified manner on the Bench, using language towards a member of the Bar which no Judge used towards a criminal of the worst stamp, and which anywhere else would have been considered as tending to a breach of the peace, what confidence could be reposed in his proceedings? Leaving out of the question his views on legal and technical points, which he considered showed him unsuited to occupy the position he held, there were other serious matters to be taken into account. He regretted that he had heard it said by persons out of doors that if they had an action against the Government they would take care to bring it when Judge Boothby was on the Bench, for they knew they would be sure to win it. Such a statement as that demanded some remedial action at the hands of the House. (Hear, hear.) He had also heard suitors repeatedly ridiculing the idea of getting anything like justice in the Court when Justice Boothby presided. In his opinion his Honor's course of conduct throughout was to set colonial legislation at defiance. When they considered that their laws were intended to be the embodiment of justice to every class of the community, and that they were to be administered and carried out in the spirit in which they were framed—when they saw and heard that day that his Honor had admitted that a single Judge must bow to the authority of the Court—they were bound to consider what his conduct had been throughout. He would refer to the case of Galbraith v. Elder. In that matter, when a majority of the Court was against Mr. Justice Boothby, what was his conduct towards his colleagues? He stated, in the face of their decision, that they were wrong, and that there must be an appeal to the Privy Council, or words to that effect. (Hear, hear.) He was sure they would never be respected as a colony unless the men who were called upon to administer justice were themselves patterns of obedience to the laws which they had to administer. He would ask what was the conduct of Mr. Justice Boothby worthy of imitation? (Hear.) Where could they expect to find examples of obedience to the laws if not on the Bench? With reference to the Court of Appeal, he frankly confessed he was not satisfied with its constitution. (Hear.) But it was the law of the land, and all—Judges as well as others—were bound to obey it. It was superior to the Supreme Court, and therefore the Judges, as well as others, were bound to render homage to it. The course pursued by his Honor showed that in his estimation that Court was a thing to be trifled with. The President of the Court was the representative of her Majesty, the Governor-in-chief; and the conduct of the Judge was an example of defiance to the representative of the Queen. He thought nothing short of carrying the resolution in its entirety would be sufficient to maintain peace, order, and good government, which their written Constitution demands. (Hear, hear.)

After a considerable pause, the Speaker put the question, which was carried without a division.

CHARITY.—Charity is a naked child giving honey to a bee without wings. Naked, because excuseless and simple; a child because tender and growing; giving honey because pleasant and comfortable; to a bee, because a bee is industrious and deserving; without wings, because wanting and helpless. If thou deniest to such, thou killest a bee; if thou givest to other than such, thou preservest a drone.

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 12.

SECOND READING OF THE BILL.

(Continued.)

EARL GROSVENOR, who, on rising, was received with cheers, said: If the House will allow me, I will take the liberty of bringing them down to the region of common-place. I claim the indulgence of the House, and of this (the Ministerial) side of the House particularly, in the position in which I have the misfortune to appear. I am aware that the task which I have undertaken would require some one of more eloquence and ability, and a more practised debater than I am. The only merit that I can lay claim to is founded on sincerity of conviction and honesty of motive. (Hear, hear.) I can assure the House that it is not without great timidity, not without great anxiety, I consented to move the amendment of which I have given notice, nor did I do so without having taken the advice of men in high position whose judgment well qualified them to give me advice on the matter. (Hear, hear.) Sir, I have been the subject of very many attacks, both in writing and in speeches, since the time I gave notice of my amendment; but no more unfair attack has been made upon me than that of the hon. and learned member for Oxford. I don't wish to be understood for a moment as alluding to the right hon. gentleman the Secretary for the Colonies—a man of a high and noble mind, for whom I have the greatest respect. I allude to a speech delivered by the learned gentleman the member for Oxford (Mr. Neate), in which he is represented to have said that it would be presumption on my part to interpose between the great intellects of the House, and that my part would rather be to give a silent vote on the occasion. My own inclination would have led me to give a silent vote on this as I did on many former occasions, but I felt that there were times and occasions when inclinations must give way to duty, and without affectation I may say that I conceived the present to be one of those occasions. (Hear, hear.) I hope the House will allow me to say a word on what occurred yesterday in reference to myself, as I believe the occurrence was misunderstood. I was anxious to have a clear understanding with the right hon. gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to the course to be taken by the Government in reference to the measure for the redistribution of seats, as, judging from the detailed account given by the *Star* of a meeting held elsewhere, there seemed to be some misapprehension on the subject. The hon. gentleman the member for Lewes (Mr. Brand) said the Government were anxious to answer any question on the subject, and my object was to obtain either a corroboration or a contradiction of the statement as to the course which the Government intended to adopt. I was not, however, able to put the question, owing to the forms of the House. The noble lord at the head of the Government was reported to have said that he intended to proceed with the bill for the extension of the franchise at once, but did not tie himself to any time in respect of proceeding with the other bills; and I think I am justified in bringing forward the resolution of which I have given notice by the fact that the Government have practically conceded a portion of what it asks for by promising to lay the other bills on the table of the House. (Hear, hear.) But the right hon. gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his speech this evening totally evaded the question. (Cheers.) He made no reference to that portion of the resolution which states that before agreeing to the second reading of this bill we should have the whole scheme of Reform before us. (Renewed cheers.) Sir, for many years I have been proud to follow the present Prime Minister. I have been a follower and a humble supporter of his and other Liberal Governments; and I know the great abilities of the noble lord, and his heartfelt devotion to the cause of Reform. He began his career of Reform in 1821, and I for one have felt regret and disappointment at the manner in which the noble lord has been attacked in the Press since he succeeded to the office of Prime Minister. (Hear, hear.) When in 1859 the noble lord moved a resolution against the Reform Bill of Lord Derby's Government, I followed him into the lobby. May I be permitted to doubt now whether I was right in so doing? It may be wisdom after the event, but it has struck me since that the noble lord and those who followed him then lost an opportunity of bringing about a good measure of Reform. (Hear, hear.) I would ask the question whether the Government does not lay itself open, upon this question, to [illegible] in bringing forward a measure which consults mainly and in the first instance, hon. gentlemen who sit below the gangway. (Cheers.) Does not the accusation of deserting their party attach more properly to the members of the Government than to some of the members of that party? And are not the Government, in failing to consult the feelings and wishes of the great majority of the Whig party, leaving the old traditions of their party? (Cheers.) I am proud on this occasion to be able to say on the part of some—it may be a few—members on this side of the House, that they, at all events, are determined as to the course they will pursue, preferring to consider the real interests of their country before their allegiance to the Government. (Cheers.) Without in the least degree wishing to arrogate any superior merit or virtue, I may be permitted to inquire and wonder how it is so many members on this side of the House, while partially approving this bill as containing many good points, and partially disapproving it—judging from what they have said in conversation in the lobby and also out of doors (cheers)—because they consider some of its provisions ill-timed and not required by present exigencies, find it consistent with their duty and with their consciences to support the Government on this occasion. Agreeing with the spirit of the resolution I have to move they yet deem it their duty to vote for the second reading of the bill. I believe that those members on this side of the House who are acting with me are acting a not unfriendly part to the Government and to their country. We know how the acts of friends are sometimes misconstrued and misunderstood. I believe the time will come when our motives will be appreciated by a party stronger and more united because more moderate in its views. My resolution, which has not been framed or worded by a Tory hand, as has been asserted, is as follows:—

"That this House, while ready to consider, with a view to its settlement, the question of Parliamentary Reform, is of opinion that it is inexpedient to discuss a bill for the reduction of the franchise in England and Wales until the House has before it the entire scheme contemplated by the Government for the amendment of the representation of the people." (Cheers.) I don't know whether the right hon. gentleman can understand the plainest English ever written, but words cannot be more explicit than is this resolution. (Laughter.) It is quite impossible to deny—although the right hon. gentleman has endeavoured to do so—that this House is ready to consider the question of Reform. In his speech at Liverpool the right hon. gentleman passed that by with a sneer unworthy of him. He said, "The House ready to consider! I don't believe it is ready to consider anything of the sort." (The Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke in an undertone to Earl Grosvenor, and there were some cries of "Order!") I beg the right hon. gentleman's pardon if I misinterpret what I read in the report in the *Times*. I thought I was correct; if not, I beg to withdraw that observation. But the House has already given proofs that it is ready to consider this great question ("Hear, hear," from the Chancellor of the Exchequer), and those proofs have come from both sides of the House. The Reform Bills of 1852, 1854, 1859, and 1860 are, at all events, sufficient proof of the disposition of the House to consider the question, particularly the last bill, the debates upon which lasted night after night. The introduction and discussion of these bills prove conclusively that the House is ready at all times to consider the question. (Laughter.) Well, but if the returns which had been laid upon the table by the Government themselves tend to prove that this will be the effect of their bill, how can the right hon. gentleman consistently argue that such is not the fact? (Hear, hear.) These returns go to show that the working classes have a much larger share of electoral power than was generally supposed, and that that share is increasing in a greater ratio than the population. They therefore require a more careful study and consideration than the Government appears to have yet devoted to them. (Hear, hear.) It is a point well worthy the attention of the House that the late Sir James Graham, in 1852, argued in favour of a £6 borough franchise upon the assumption that the voters in this country would be far fewer than was actually the case; and Lord Russell himself afterwards seemed to be under a similar impression. Lord Russell's estimate, as regards a £6 franchise, of the number of electors in 1860—founded, I believe, on the returns of 1858—was under 200,000. The accuracy of those returns was disputed; it will be recollected that they formed the subject of an inquiry by the other House, and I believe it was admitted that they were incorrect. (Hear, hear.) This shows how careful we ought to be not to legislate upon imperfect data and inaccurate information. The returns for 1866 put the numbers that would be included under a £6 franchise at 336,700; thereby showing that the other returns must have been incorrect. As far as I can make out, the borough electors from 1851 to 1866 have increased by 46 per cent., while the population has only increased by 26 per cent. Sir, I believe that the great majority of the most able and influential organs of the Press are favourable to the resolution which I have to propose, and unfavourable to the course pursued by the Government. (Hear, hear.) I may perhaps mention that one very able and respectable journal which I have always read with the greatest pleasure, and which is supposed to reflect the views of the right hon. gentleman himself, seems altogether to have changed its staff of writers lately, and to have adopted a new style of argument—(hear, hear, and a laugh)—much resembling that followed by the organ which is supposed to represent the hon. member for Birmingham. Menaces and threats have been used towards those members of this House who venture to express their own honest and independent convictions. (Hear.) Sir, I can only say I feel quite certain that no threats, no abuse, no appeals to physical force, will deter any members of this House from giving an independent opinion. (Hear, hear.) I can assure the House that no menaces of that nature and no suggestions as to my unfortunate son being deprived of the property which he may one day expect to inherit—(laughter and cheers)—could prevent me from coming forward on this occasion and performing what I conceive to be a great public duty. (Cheers.) There is one point which it would not become me to pass entirely over, because it has been imputed to me, in no very delicate language, that I have been engaged in a "dirty conspiracy." (Cheers from the Opposition.) Now, Sir, we have listened on various occasions in this House to perhaps some of the noblest sentiments, couched in the noblest language, from the lips of the hon. member for Birmingham; and I am sure, therefore, that the House shares with me a feeling of sincere pain and regret that that hon. gentleman should use language, either in his letters or his speeches out of doors, which no member of this Assembly ought to employ. (Loud and continued cheers from the Opposition.) It may be the opinion of some that the working classes are fitted to be what are called depositories of political power. I believe, as has been already stated, that a silent change has been going on in the constituencies, and that many of the working men have become qualified, and are daily qualifying themselves, by their prudence and intelligence, to come up to the £10 standard. The increase in the rate of wages, the rise in house-rents, and the depreciation in the value of gold have no doubt accelerated that salutary process; and I can only say that if that class has been thus enabled to rise to the level of the franchise I believe that no better class of voters could be found. (Hear.) I gladly embrace this opportunity of denying all the accusations made against myself—I leave to others to take care of themselves (a laugh)—to the effect that I have aspersed the character of the working classes. Now, Sir, it has ever been my habit and my feeling to respect every class of my fellow countrymen, and I have never uttered, or dreamt of uttering a single word of reproach against any class whatever. (Hear, hear.) We know that the influences of religion, civilisation, and education have produced a great effect among all classes of the people. This point has been referred to by the right hon. gentleman himself (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) and also by the hon. member for Birmingham. And what, Sir, did the hon. member for Birmingham say in regard to it the other day at Rochdale? He deplored the fact that there were great masses of our fellow-countrymen belonging to the working classes who were never reached by these elevating influences, and who, while the legislation of this House remained what it was, never would be. But the same hon. gentleman also lately declared that if the working classes of this country once had political power in their own hands they would then obtain—as was already the case in America—the blessings of education. In connexion with this matter, I think the hon. gentleman made a charge against this House which was hardly fair. Some twenty years ago the Education Grant was, no doubt, very small—somewhere, I think, about £30,000. Now it amounts to about £800,000. I don't mean to say that nothing more could be done in the same direction by this House; but I think the argument used by the hon. member for Birmingham was scarcely just towards this House; and, moreover, instead of telling in favour of granting a preponderance of political power to the working classes, it seemed to me to tell exactly the other way. (Hear, hear.) Sir, I believe the majority of this House is desirous of passing a moderate measure of Reform. (Hear, hear.) [illegible] think we now have—and also a fair representation of all classes of our fellow-countrymen. We all wish to obtain that; the question is how we are to do so. I am bound to say that I do not think the bill of the right hon. gentleman will enable us to attain the object in view. (Hear, hear.) I believe no Reform Bill will ever pass this House which is not in harmony with the feelings of the great body of hon. members who sit below the gangway and on the opposite side of the House. (Cheers.) I do not think there is any possibility of a Reform Bill passing until the question be taken out of the domain of party—an idea which the right hon. gentleman the Home Secretary has regarded as Utopian—and put into the hands of some dispassionate tribunal such as the Committee of the Privy Council on Education, as suggested by Lord Grey. (Hear, hear.) I believe that moderate opinions generally prevail throughout the country, and I hope they will continue to prevail; and unless a bill be founded on moderate principles it will never meet with the approval of this House and become the law of the country. (Cheers.) I will now detain the House no longer. I thank hon. members with all sincerity for the patience with which they have listened to me. I would only appeal to hon. members who sit on this side of the House, and who concur in the spirit of my resolution, and ask them whether they cannot in conscience support it; because I believe the bill of the right hon. gentleman never will pass the House. (Cheers.) I know that there are many members around me who agree with the spirit of my resolution, but whose idea of allegiance to the Government deters them from acting on their convictions. I have been the subject of great abuse from all classes of my countrymen in consequence of my present course; but I have felt it to be my duty to pursue it. I move—"That this House, while ready to consider, with a view to its settlement, the question of Parliamentary Reform, is of opinion that it is inexpedient to discuss a bill for the reduction of the franchise in England and Wales, until the House has before it the entire scheme contemplated by the Government for that amendment of the representation of the people." (Great cheering.)

Lord Stanley: I rise to second the amendment which has been proposed by my noble friend. There are few members of this House to whom it is less personally agreeable than to myself to take a prominent part in debates of this kind; and, assuredly, I should not have done so if I did not entertain a conviction—which every day's consideration which I have given to the subject only serves to strengthen—of the impolicy, the inconvenience, the confusion, and the mischief which are involved in the mode of procedure which the Government has thought fit to adopt on this question. I do not intend to follow the Chancellor of the Exchequer through his long and able speech; only hope he has been more accurate in his figures and deductions than he was in one or two of the digressions with which he enlivened though he hardly strengthened his argument. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman quoted a passage from the *Quarterly Review*, just published, the bearing of which on this subject I did not well understand, but it seemed to be intended to throw discredit on the Conservative party—to attach the stigma to it of having desired England to enter into a war in defence of the American Confederacy. Now, it is a fact that from those benches, from first to last, no suggestion or proposition was made in favour of such a course as is there referred to. (Hear, hear.) I think that was unsafe ground for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to venture upon, since the nearest approach to a recognition of the Confederate States that was made by any living statesman was the celebrated declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself that President Davis had "not only created an army, but made a nation." The right hon. gentleman closed with an impassioned appeal to us, not only "to be wise"—that, of course, means voting for the Ministerial measure,—but "to be wise in time." (Cheers.) Now, I am curious to know what reality there is for the haste the right hon. gentleman appears to desire in the matter of reform at the present moment. The last Reform Bill was brought forward by the Government of 1860, of which he was then, as now, a leading and an indispensable member. That bill was dropped, not having been defeated in the House; it was not taken up again in subsequent years, and now the same Ministry, after having put up this question for six years—I am not at all questioning their discretion in that respect—are quite justified in turning round upon us, and say we are to waste no time in the matter, but to pass this bill with the least possible delay. (Hear.) I do not propose to go into the details, or even to discuss the principles of the bill—I propose to confine myself as closely as I can to the amendment of my noble friend. All I wish to do is to establish the position contained in that amendment; and the difficulty arises, not from want of arguments or reasons that can be urged in its defence. My only fear is, lest I should overlay with needless proof a proposition which, if no party interests were involved, would be simple and almost self-evident. (Hear, hear.) Now what is the course Ministers are pursuing? They ask us to act upon a principle which they themselves, in the debate three weeks ago, acknowledged to be a mistake. Of course, I do not expect this remark to pass unchallenged. But, I ask, how do the facts stand? The theory upon which the Government originally proceeded is this, that the question of the franchise, and the question of the re-distribution of seats are wholly independent and distinct the one from the other, that they might and ought to be considered separately, and that it would be more convenient to put one question out of the way before the House proceeded to deal with the other. Well, that is a view consistent in itself, and capable of being supported. I do not think it a sound one; but if they had adhered to the principle upon which they began they might have had the credit of showing their own conviction that it was right. (Cheers.) But what have they done? They have distinctly acknowledged our right to know what they proposed to do about the re-distribution of seats before we discuss the details of the bill. (Cheers.) But they say to this House, "We must have you pledged, first, you must vote for the second reading of the bill, you must have faith in us, and when you have done that, and not before, we will reward your submission and your confidence by letting you know not what will be but what has been the effect of your vote given blindfold." (Hear.) I wonder that the Government do not see, or do not care for, the construction to which that policy is exposed. No one supposes that they have not their plan ready. (Hear, hear.) No one can believe that they do not know now as well as they will know a fortnight or three weeks hence what are the boroughs they intend to disfranchise, and what are the new constituencies they intend to create. These facts, however, they keep back from the House, and purposely keep back—for what reason? (Cheers.) In his speech at Liverpool the other day the Chancellor of the Exchequer told us. He used a phrase which sounded strangely from the leader of the House of Commons. The right hon. gentleman said, "We know with whom we have to deal." (Cheers.) The only construction that sentence will bear is, that although the Government asks the House to trust them, they are not inclined to trust the House of Commons. (Cheers.) They think that if two measures were brought forward at the same time, one of two things would happen—that the scheme for the re-distribution of seats, through not being sufficiently comprehensive, would disappoint and disgust some of the warmest supporters of the Government, and make them indifferent to the fate of the whole bill; or that, if the scheme for disfranchisement were a large one, the members of those constituencies affected by it would be inclined to vote against both divisions of the bill, and thus the whole measure might be defeated. That seems to be admitted. Well, then, I contend that what they are proposing to do is simply this, to ask the House to consent, separately and successively, to two branches of a measure which they well know, if it were to be produced as a whole, the House would reject. Am I not right in saying that that is not trusting the House of Commons? (Cheers.) For my part, I only wonder that a device so transparent should have been deemed to be worth the trouble of adopting. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) It seems to me to be, after all, very artless art. (Cheers.) It is true, indeed, that this is a new Parliament, and that we have within these walls a very considerable number of new members; but I should have thought that there was no bird so innocent or so unfledged as to be snared in a net spread so openly before our eyes. (Laughter.) And what, after all, does it come to? The Government gain a little time. They get rid of a certain amount of opposition on the second reading of the Franchise Bill, but in laying on the table as they now propose to do a measure for the redistribution of seats they are sure to encounter that opposition in committee. (Hear, hear.) But do they not see that a much more awkward construction may be put on the arrangement which they have adopted? Is it wholly impossible that the political fate, not of a member, but of a constituency, might depend, or be considered to depend, which amounts to the same thing, on the vote which the representative of that constituency might give on the second reading of this bill? (Hear, hear.) [illegible] plan of disfranchisement and those which are so large as not to be endangered by any. (Hear, hear.) A good deal may be done in the case of such boroughs, in the way of grouping and of extending boundaries (hear), to swamp a hostile constituency or to save a friendly interest. (Hear, hear.) Even in that sound and wise measure, as I believe it on the whole to be—the Reform Bill of 1832—there were, if I do not greatly mistake, some arrangements of that kind. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) I must not be understood as charging the Government with intending to make any such corrupt bargain, but then I do think the House ought very carefully to consider the position in which we stand with regard to the matter. We are about to have a bill brought forward for the redistribution of seats. The measure is not before us, and any addition to it, alteration, or omission which the Government may deem proper it is still possible to make. (Hear, hear.) Ought we to be asked to vote on a measure on which the Government stake their existence with such a means of exercising influence—I do not say they would exercise it—placed in their hands? (Hear, hear.) Let me put the matter in another point of view. We are to have a scheme for the redistribution of seats laid on the table in the course of the present session, but all action upon it is, I take it for granted, to be suspended until next year. I am quite aware that the Chancellor of the Exchequer declined to express himself positively on the subject, but I have not forgotten a speech which he delivered not very long ago, in which with considerable detail he pointed out that there were only a certain number of Government nights at his disposal before the close of the session, so that it would be useless to bring in another bill inasmuch as the House would not be in a position, owing to want of time, to proceed with it. We may then, I contend, take it to be so probable as to be all but certain that the scheme for the redistribution of seats must, as I have already suggested, be suspended for another year. What, under these circumstances, is its value? (Hear.) Who is to guarantee the identity of the plan of 1866 with that of 1867? (Cheers.) Will the Government themselves say that in a matter of this kind they will accept no amendment, listen to no suggestion, and pledge themselves not to reconsider their perhaps hasty first thoughts? (Hear, hear.) As sensible men they cannot hold such language, and if they cannot hold it, then must we regard this bill to be laid on the table but not proceeded with in the present session, as a pure work of fancy, worthless as a practical guide for our action, and attended with this additional inconvenience—that if the Franchise Bill should go through committee, and if members disliking that measure but approving the bill for the redistribution of seats should support the one for the sake of the other, and that afterwards into that other alterations should be introduced, then charges of inconsistency and want of good faith would be made—not perhaps deserved—but which it might not be easy to meet. (Hear, hear.) And, after all, the pledge which the Government have given on this subject is simply a pledge to do a certain thing next year, provided that circumstances admit of their doing so, and provided also they do not in the meantime change their minds. (Cheers and laughter.) If a pledge of that kind is to be taken literally, it is unmeaning; and if anything more than its literal meaning is given to it, it ceases to be unmeaning, but it becomes delusive. (Cheers.) The question is not merely one of what a Ministry may wish to do, but of what they may have it in their power to accomplish. (Hear, hear.) Who, let me ask, is to answer for the events of the next twelve months? (Cheers.) Who can say that the Cabinet of next year, though still composed of members sitting on the opposite side of the House, will be the identical body which we now see before us? (Hear, hear.) Who can tell what questions of a foreign or domestic nature may arise, leading to a dissolution of Parliament after the passing of the Franchise Bill—supposing it to be passed in the present session—and before the bill for the redistribution of seats is brought on for discussion? (Hear, hear.) And if, in the interval between the passing of the two bills, a dissolution should occur, in what an extraordinary position would not this House and the country be placed! (Cheers.) If you appeal to the old constituencies, you make your appeal to those whom the House will have by its deliberate vote already condemned, and from which it will have transferred political power. (Cheers.) If you appeal to the new constituencies, you will have this more extraordinary anomaly, that you will be called upon to perform the most important act known to the Constitution—that of appealing to the country to return members to Parliament under a provisional Constitution (hear, hear); for the constituency will be neither that of 1866 nor that of 1867—neither the old constituency which we have been accustomed to, nor the new constituency which Parliament shall have sanctioned; but something between the two—an electoral body which will be the creation of an accident, and which no one ever intended to be the depositary of political power. (Cheers.) This is a consideration which I think it is but fair the House should take into account. What we really want is some guarantee that the body which deals with the question of enfranchisement should be able also to deal with the question of the redistribution of seats. (Hear.) Now, that guarantee cannot, I maintain, exist if the decision of the two questions is to be separated by an interval of twelve months. (Hear, hear.) I may be asked what course I am, under those circumstances, prepared to adopt? Now, the course which I would propose may not be acceptable to hon. gentlemen opposite, but its adoption would, I think, result rather in a saving than in a loss of time. I may in passing observe that I do not blame the Government for not having introduced this bill earlier in the session. They were, I think, quite right in making the preliminary inquiry which they instituted. That, indeed was, I think, the wisest thing which they have done in the course of their proceedings. (A laugh.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer told us that so anxious was he not to lose time in the matter that the only copy of the blue-book containing the statistics which the Government ordered to be collected was that which he laid on the table when about to introduce this bill, and that he himself had had no opportunity of studying it. I could wish that he had had a little more leisure, because it seemed to me that both his speech and his bill were framed on the supposition that the figures would turn out to be somewhat different from what they really are. (A laugh.) But, be that as it may, I do not blame the Government for having brought in the bill. I quite admit that they could hardly have avoided doing so after what took place in 1860. It is, however, quite evident that the whole scheme cannot be passed this year, and the best way, in my opinion, would be to suspend the entire question until 1867, when it might be taken up at the very beginning of the session as a whole. (Hear, hear.) That is the result to which the amendment of my noble friend naturally points, and that is the course which, even should the amendment not be carried, must, I think, be ultimately adopted. It may, of course, be said that we should by pursuing this course be affording opportunities for agitation and the creating of disturbance. For my own part, I have not the slightest fear of the result. I wish for nothing better than to have the deliberate opinion of the public on this question. (Cheers.) I certainly should not advise those who are most interested in the success of this measure to call upon the working men to crowd the streets of London—(cheers)—not because I am apprehensive of the consequences, but because such a demonstration is not easily got up. If it fails, it only brings ridicule on its promoters; if it succeeds a little too well, I can conceive of nothing which will more discredit the cause of Reform among the upper and middle classes. (Cheers.) But when we get the plan for the redistribution of seats, even then we shall not have got the whole scheme complete. Is there not the Boundaries Bill—(hear, hear)—by which it is intended, I suppose, to take in the suburbs of great towns, when, as often happens, they lie beyond the limits of the Parliamentary boroughs? Has the Franchise Bill nothing to do with a measure of that kind? One most real and practical objection to the large extension of the borough franchise is the enormous and unwieldy size of the borough constituencies you are about to create; but if the suburbs of great towns are to be taken in, those constituencies, large as they now are, and larger as the new franchise will make them, will then be enlarged again. (Hear, hear.) And what is the House asked to do? First of all, to make one alteration of the constituencies by the present bill in the present year; afterwards, to alter them again in another year by a redistribution of seats; and again, to alter them a third time by a Boundaries Bill; and the House is called upon to make the first alteration without knowing the nature of the second or third. (Cheers.) This is not an instance of the common sense which the right hon. gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer displays when dealing with financial matters. If an hon. member gets up and proposes a resolution for the reduction or abolition of an unpopular tax, the official answer, and I think a sound one, invariably is "Wait until the whole case is before you. (Cheers.) Wait until you know what are the Ways and Means of the year, and what are the claims upon them; [illegible]" Or is it wrong for a Parliament to ask a Minister to adopt a measure on imperfect information, but right for a Minister to call upon Parliament to do so? I will go further, and say that even if the principle of dealing with this question piecemeal be accepted the Government have begun at the wrong end. (Hear.) The question of the redistribution of seats ought to be taken first, because, of all matters connected with the representation of the people, undoubtedly the greatest anomaly is the unequal distribution of electoral power. I have not forgotten the taunt of the Chancellor of the Exchequer when he spoke of gentlemen who were just now greatly in favour of a redistribution of seats, but who never were so before, and never would be again. That does not apply to me, for the language I am holding now is precisely that which I held eight months ago to my constituents, long before this Reform Bill was thought of. (Hear, hear.) The partial exclusion of the working classes from the franchise which exists at present is in course of gradual reduction with the rise of rents and wages; but the other evil, the unequal distribution of electoral power, tends every year, not to diminish, but to increase. Ten pounds now represent a less value than thirty years ago, and will represent less thirty years hence. In that way the franchise is self-extending, but the case is very different with regard to the distribution of electoral power. Trade has a tendency to centralise itself; great towns grow fast, while small boroughs are stationary or are falling off. Common sense, therefore, dictates that you should deal with an evil growing greater rather than with one decreasing by lapse of time. (Hear, hear.) But this is not all, for the course proposed by the Government would have a tendency to increase the mischief, because by the Franchise Bill the largest constituencies would be most largely increased. (Hear, hear.) There is another important consideration connected with this matter. When the question of redistribution comes on, it is impossible to doubt that a very serious controversy will arise not only as to the extent to which that redistribution should be carried, but also as to what should be the distribution of the new seats. There is the claim for the counties, which on the score of population and property is unanswerable. There is the claim also urged on the part of unrepresented towns, and also for the increased representation of large towns. That is a dispute which we shall have to settle next year, and it is not at all improbable that the House and Government may come to different opinions on the subject, and what I want to ascertain is what security have we that the decision of the matter shall be left with the House. (Hear, hear.) If I looked at the course adopted by the Government simply from a Ministerial point of view, I could make out a very good case for the mode in which they propose to proceed. I could understand the convenience, in case of any mishap to the Government, of having the new constituencies all ready as far as the franchise is concerned. (Hear, hear.) No one doubts that the new voters would be grateful to the authors of their existence. ("Hear," and laughter.) Naturally enough, Government influence will for some time be predominant among them; and supposing that in consequence of things going wrong here the Government appeal to the country, then the proposition to defer the question of the new seats until after the new electors are created is a proposition to take from the House of Commons the power of dealing with that question, and to transfer it in the last resort to the new electoral body, in which the natural feeling of gratitude to the Government might be expected to overbear all opposition to the Ministerial scheme. (Cheers.) I do not know that I need follow the example of the noble lord and vindicate myself from the attacks made out of the House. I recollect that I read with no indignation the phrase "dirty conspiracy" used by the hon. member for Birmingham. People who feel strongly speak warmly, but when a phrase of that kind is used by a great master of the English language, I feel a natural curiosity to have its meaning defined. Does it mean the junction of a minority of the Liberal party with the Conservatives in opposition to the Liberal leaders? If so, I think I can remember such an union on two occasions within a few years past. One was in 1857 on the China war; the other, in 1858, was on the conspiracy of Orsini, and on both occasions, I believe, we had the advantage of the support of the hon. gentleman. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bright rose and attempted to address the House, but was met by loud cries of "Order!" from the Opposition benches.

Mr. Disraeli (also rising) said, "Are you rising to order?"

Mr. Bright replied in the affirmative.

The Speaker.—The hon. gentleman has stated that he rises to order, and he can only speak to order.

Mr. Bright.—I do not wish to interrupt the noble lord, and I only want to say that on the first occasion I was not in the House. (Cries of "Order, order.")

Lord Stanley.—I do not refer to the hon. gentleman alone, but all this indignation and these hard words used by the hon. gentleman and his friends and by a large portion of the Press arise from this—that a certain number of gentlemen of the Liberal party, setting their conscientious convictions against their party ties, have asserted their own individual right of judging, and have revolted from dictation. (Cheers.) If that is the cause of all that we have heard and read against my noble friend, we may form some judgment of the nature of the reign of freedom approaching, when day after day members are told, "You have nothing to do with private opinions; all you have got to do is to swallow your scruples and follow your leader." ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) From a party point of view nothing would give me greater pleasure than the adoption of such principles and rules of action in the Liberal ranks, because it would bring a greater accession of strength than anything else could do to the Conservative party. (Cheers.) I will not notice mere invective, but one objection to the amendment of my right hon. friend will be used which I ought to notice, because, although unfounded, it is obvious and plausible. It will be said "what right have you to bring forward a resolution of this kind when seven years ago, in 1859, you objected to a similar resolution as factious and unfounded?" I will not argue this question on the ground that we have a right to use the weapons that were used against us, because if it was unfair then it will be unfair now. Two wrongs do not make one right. (Hear, hear.) But there is no similarity between the resolution of 1859 and that of my noble friend. The resolution of 1859, moved on the second reading of the bill proposed by the Government of the day, asserted that no settlement of the question could be satisfactory which did not include the lowering of the borough franchise. We objected to that as unfair, and on this ground, that the alteration desired to be made in our bill was one that if the bill had been allowed to go to a second reading might have been made in committee. (Cheers.) But in the present case we have no such option, and no such alteration can be made. The present bill is one for dealing with the franchise only, and it would be impossible, according to the rules of the House, to insert a clause relating to the totally different matter of redistribution. That is a very simple answer to the resemblance set up between the two cases; but, although simple, it is conclusive. (Cheers.) I have stated at greater length than I could have desired (cheers) why I shall support the amendment of my noble friend; but let me remind the House that his is not an amendment that negatives the principle of a Reform Bill (cheers), or that even expressed disapproval of the provisions of this bill, if only we had the opportunity of dealing with it as a whole. (Hear, hear.) I want to deal frankly with the House. My opinion may be worth little, but after what has been said—after Ministerial pledges, Queen's Speeches, and frequent failure to settle this question—I should not be willing to vote against the second reading of this bill, merely on the ground that it contains some provisions of which I disapprove. Anything that can fairly be discussed in committee ought to be settled there. Some things in the bill are good, some are doubtful, and some exceedingly bad. If it comes to committee, I think it will be possible to show that the Government have underrated the transfer of power which will be effected by this bill. (Hear, hear.) It is not a small measure. (Hear, hear.) It is possibly not less than the measure of 1830. But we are cut off from arguing this question of the transfer of power by the peculiar manner in which the bill is brought forward. If I am able to show that in a large number of boroughs—one estimate makes it over 60, returning 95 members—the effect of the franchise is to give a large majority of votes to the working classes, and if I show that in about as many more they will be a minority so large as to turn the scale, I have proved nothing at all; for the question is not as to the effect of this bill upon existing constituencies *plus* those new boroughs which are about to be called into existence. (Cheers.) These new boroughs, however, are entirely cut off from the discussion, and we are acting in the dark as to the ultimate balance of power between the different classes of the community. (Cheers.) I am glad we have not to-night had a repetition of those phrases about trusting the people, and of our being all one flesh and blood. (Cheers.) If distrust means exclusion, both parties exclude. I do not see how taunts of this kind can be addressed to [illegible] fixing it at a lower figure. And if there is no alarm at numbers, and if we are all one people, what is the use of figures, and why should we have had an inquiry? It is our duty to see that no class is excluded, and that no one class should overbear the rest. If this amendment is carried, it will be needless to discuss the £7 franchise now. If not, there will be plenty of opportunity of discussing it before the session is over. All that I contend for now is, that when we are framing that which really is a new Constitution for the country it is as insane an act to sanction part of a scheme without knowing the whole as it would be to begin building a palace room by room without an estimate or a general plan, and with only the assurance of the architect that he understands his business. I would not trust any architect, however skilful and scientific, with an authority so unlimited. (Hear.) This is not merely a question of convenience; it is one of constitutional right and duty. We are entrusted by the Constitution with legislative power; we are bound to use that power according to our free and conscientious judgment; we are bound not to use it in ignorance, not to waive it under popular pressure, not to devolve on the Ministry or any one else the responsibility which belongs to us. Our judgment ought to be free, unbiassed, and founded on full knowledge, and it is because no one of these conditions is complied with under the arrangement which Ministers propose that I shall support the amendment of my noble friend. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. P. W. Martin made some observations in defence of the dockyard voters, deprecating their disfranchisement.

Mr. Horsfall supported the amendment, and mentioned some circumstances to show that the importance of Mr. Gladstone's visit to Liverpool had been overrated. He argued that if the Government had consulted the old Whig section of their supporters a satisfactory compromise might have been effected.

Mr. Pim, though regretting the necessity of separating from his party, and advocating an extension of the suffrage, felt bound to oppose an incomplete measure which must delay a satisfactory and lasting settlement.

The Marquis of Hartington replied to some of Lord Grosvenor's arguments, denying that the bill had been framed at the dictation of Mr. Bright, and contending that, with his views on the reduction of the franchise, Lord Grosvenor ought to have moved a direct negative to the second reading. He animadverted on the vague and elastic meaning of the resolution, contrasting it with the resolution of 1859, and defended the superior convenience of the course which the Government had adopted both on the grounds of general policy and experience. He dwelt on the numerous pledges which had been given to the people on the subject, which he asserted could not be broken with honour and safety.

General Peel, after some amusing observations on the incubation of the bill and the Ministerial tactics, remarked that, having always been of opinion that many working men might be admitted to the franchise who did not possess it, he rejoiced to find from the statistics that so many were gradually obtaining it, and, hoped that with the assistance of a few fancy suffrages many more might be admitted. He objected however, to open the door so widely as to overwhelm all other classes of the community, and he complained of this bill that, so far from being a final settlement of the question, it would be made a stepping-stone to further advances in a democratic direction. Having reviewed in a satirical vein the results of Liberal rule in a Reformed Parliament, he proceeded to criticise the provisions of the bill, finding fault principally with the proposal to reduce the franchise equally to £7 in all boroughs—which he predicted would lead to an increase of corruption,—and concluded by a forcible appeal to the Whig party not to sacrifice their consciences to a mistaken feeling of loyalty to their leaders.

After a few words from Mr. Kinglake in explanation of the position of his amendment,

Mr. B. Stanhope, in supporting the amendment, controverted some of Mr. Gladstone's statistics, and criticised severely his celebrated "flesh and blood" phrase, showing the contradictions and extremes in which, if followed up to a logical result, it would involve the Government. He professed the most complete social trust in the working population of the counties at least—in the towns it was weakened by the frequent occurrence of strikes,—but this he showed to differ from unlimited political confidence. After commenting warmly on Mr. Bright's recent menacing language, he opposed the bill, on the ground that it must lead to the swamping of the agricultural interests.

At half-past 12 the debate was adjourned, on the motion of Mr. Baxter.

The Italian Government has organized a complete system of meteorological observations according to the system of the lamented Admiral Fitzroy, but with some improvements and at a less expense.

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3 JULY 1866

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—July 2.

Kestrel, barque, 488 tons, Captain Harding, from the Downs 8th March. Church, Brothers, agents.

Florence Irving (s.), 547 tons, Captain Moppett, from Brisbane 30th ultimo. Passengers—Mrs. Walker, Miss Walker, Messrs. T. Green, R. King, Styak, Briad, J. Sommerville, and 36 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—July 2.

Wave of Life, for Baffle Creek.
Clarence (s.), for Maryborough.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—July 3.

Day Spring, for S. S. Islands; Santa Lucia, for Valparaiso; Golden Spur, for Shanghai; Lica, for Hokianga; Westbourne, for Callao; Mariposa, for Rockhampton; Alexandra (s.), for Melbourne; City of Brisbane (s.), for Brisbane; Balclutha (s.), for Rockhampton.

CLEARANCES.—July 2.

Day Spring, schooner, 115 tons, Captain Fraser, for Melbourne, in ballast. Passengers—Mrs. Fraser and infant, Rev. J. Copeland, Mrs. Copeland and infant.

Mariposa, schooner, 194 tons, Captain Hurley, for Rockhampton.

Clarence (s.), 253 tons, Captain Hill, for Maryborough. Passenger—Mr. M'Kenny, and 3 in the steerage.

Additional passengers per Rangatira (s.), for Nelson: [illegible]

COASTERS INWARDS.—July 2.

Vision, from Clyde River, with 30,000 feet hardwood, 58 tons bark; [illegible]

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—July 2.

[illegible]

IMPORTS.—July 2.

Florence Irving (s.), from Brisbane: [illegible]

Kestrel, from London: [illegible]

EXPORTS.—July 2.

Lady Young (s.), for Moreton Bay: [illegible]

Yarra Yarra (s.), for Moreton Bay: [illegible]

Carwarra (s.), for Melbourne: [illegible]

Mariposa, for Rockhampton: [illegible]

SHIP MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

FOR CALLAO.—By the Westbourne, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the Alice Cameron, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR VALPARAISO.—By the Santa Lucia, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Alexandra (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the City of Brisbane (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—By the Balclutha (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

FOR GLADSTONE.—By the Saxonia (s.), on Wednesday, at 4.30 p.m.

FOR SHANGHAI.—By the Shakespeare, on Wednesday, at 5 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, July 2: City of Brisbane (s.), 564 tons, Captain Knight, for Moreton Bay; Rushine (R.M.S.), 1863 tons, Captain Hoel, for Wellington; Auckland (s.), 590 tons, Captain Harris, for Auckland; Alexandra (s.), 445 tons, Captain Brown, for Melbourne; Saxonia (s.), 243 tons, Captain Hurley, for Gladstone and Port Denison; Balclutha (s.), 373 tons, Captain Grainger, for Rockhampton.

The Kestrel, Captain Harding, left the Downs on the 8th March, crossed the Equator on 5th April, and was on the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 4th May; from thence she has had a succession of violent gales from N.W. to S.S.W., at times blowing with hurricane force, with a fearfully high sea, in which she sustained much damage; the longboat was washed overboard, and two other boats badly stove; the vessel throughout this trying time straining very much—the decks being continually full of water, the barometer at times being down to 27·75. Her easting was run down in latitude 45 S.; and King's Island was sighted on 27th ultimo. Off Kent's Group she was hove-to for several hours in a violent gale.

The A. S. N. Co.'s steamer Florence Irving returned yesterday from her first trip to Brisbane since receiving new boilers, and her performance has fully equalled the most sanguine expectations. The upward run was made in forty-seven hours, and the return passage in forty-six hours from wharf to wharf.

The Florence Irving (s.) left Brisbane on the 30th ultimo at 10 a.m., rounded Point Look-out at 2 p.m., passed South Solitaries at 6.40 a.m. on the 1st instant, Smoky Cape at 1.5 p.m., Seal Rocks at 10 p.m., and entered Sydney Heads at 8.15 a.m. on the 2nd, arriving at the wharf at 9 a.m. Experienced moderate westerly winds the first part of the passage, and thick rainy weather, the wind veering from S.E. to S.W. the remainder. Passed the Lady Bowen (s.) on the 30th ultimo at 5 p.m. twenty-five miles south of Point Look-out, the Agnes Irving off Point Plomer at 2 p.m. on the 1st, and the Yarra Yarra off Camden Head at 3 p.m.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

July 1—Dubbo, schooner, 268 tons, Dobie, from Melbourne.
July 2—Fussell, barque, Bigelow, from Melbourne.
July 2—Sydney Griffiths, barque, Pallier, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

June 30—Esperanza, brig, Davis, for Port Fairy, with 174 tons coal.
June 30—Adeline Burke, barque, Blake, for Melbourne, with 360 tons coal.
June 30—Dreams, schooner, Scott, for Nelson, N. Z., with 110 tons coal.
June 30—Clutha, schooner, Bruce, for Melbourne, with 153 tons coal.
June 30—Meander, barque, Bicknell, for Wallaroo, with 600 tons coal.
July 1—Water Lily, brig, Gallais, for Lyttelton, N. Z., with 404 tons coal and 147 cases fruit.

COASTERS INWARDS.

June 30—Ann, from Sydney.
July 1—Prince Consort, Amoy, Sir Isaac Newton, Nellie, Tiger, Moselle, from Sydney.
July 2—Nautilus, Maria, Venture, H. M. Wardell, Friends, George, Prompt, Brilliant, Killarney, Secret, and Lismore, from Sydney.

BRISBANE.

CLEARED OUT.

June 28—Martha Ellen, schooner, 194 tons, Fleming, for Sydney; cargo, 4 hogsheads, 3 tons old iron, 2 bales rags, 47 pigs, 19 cedar logs.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—June 30.

[illegible]

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

June 30—Waterloo, from Liverpool; Aldinga (s.), from Adelaide.
July 1—Blackbird (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

June 30—Southern Cross, Jane, for Newcastle; Star of the Evening (s.), for Hokitika.
July 1—Hermon, for Callao; Goldsucker, for Brisbane; Kedar, for Gibson.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVALS.

June 30—Telegraph (s.), from Sydney; Williams (s.), from Rockhampton.
July 1—Lady Bowen (s.), from Sydney; Fox, from Newcastle.

GLADSTONE.

DEPARTURES.

July 1.—Eclipse, for Sydney.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

July 2.—9 a.m.

Rockhampton	Calm.	Fine.
Waverley	Calm.	Fine.
Hawkwood	Calm.	Fine.
Maryborough	Calm.	Fine.
Gayndah	W.N.W.	Fine.
Dalby	S.E.	Fine.
Toowoomba	S.W.	Fine.
Brisbane	W.	Fine. Bar. 30·301. Ther. 39.
Tenterfield	Calm.	Fine.
Grafton	S.E.	Fine. Bar. 30·33. Ther. 53.
Armidale	W.	Fine, cloudy. Bar. 29·830. Ther. 40.
Tamworth	Calm.	Dull, like rain.
Murrurundi	S.W.	Fine.
Singleton	Calm.	Fine.
Newcastle	N.W.	Dull. Bar. 30·031. Ther. 12.
Maitland	Calm.	Cloudy.
Morpeth	W.	Fine.
Windsor	Calm.	Fine.
South Head	S.W.	Dull, cloudy.
Sydney	W.S.W.	Cloudy. Bar. 30·060.
Wollongong	N., light.	Cloudy.
Kiama	Calm.	
Braidwood	N.W.	Dull, cold.
Araluen	S.E.	Raining.
Queanbeyan	Calm.	Cloudy, light rain in night.
Cooma	Calm.	Raining, dull, cloudy.
Goulburn	Calm.	Cold, rain last night. Bar. 28·128. Ther.
Yass	S.W.	Dull, threatening.
Gundagai	Calm.	Fine.
Tumut	Calm.	Dull.
Albury	N.N.E.	Fine. Bar. 29·744. Ther. 40.
Penrith	Calm.	Cloudy, dull.
Bathurst	Calm.	Fine. Bar. 29·092. Ther. 39.
Orange	Calm.	Dull.
Forbes	S.E.	Fine.
Young	Calm.	Fine.
Wagga Wagga	E.	Fine.
Deniliquin	E.S.E.	Fine, clear. Bar. 29·964. Ther. 31.
Hay	Calm.	Fine.
Moulamein	S.E.	Fine, cloudy.
Glen Innes	N.	Fine.
		8 p.m.
Brisbane	S.E., fresh.	Fine.
Tenterfield	N.	Fine.
Grafton	N.E.	Fine.
Armidale	W.	Fine.
Tamworth	Calm.	Cloudy.
Murrurundi	Calm.	Fine.
Singleton	Calm.	Fine.
Newcastle	S.E.	Fine.
Maitland	N.	Fine.
Morpeth	S.E.	Fine.
Windsor	Calm.	Fine.
South Head	S.E.	Dull, cloudy, like rain.
Sydney	S.S.E.	Cloudy.
Wollongong	Calm.	Cloudy.
Kiama	Calm.	Fine.
Braidwood	N.W.	Fine.
Araluen	S.E.	Fine.
Queanbeyan	Calm.	Fine, clear, mild.
Cooma	N., light.	Fine, clear.
Goulburn	Calm.	Very fine, warm.
Yass	Calm.	Fine.
Gundagai	Calm.	Fine.
Tumut	W., light.	Fine.
Penrith	Calm.	Fine.
Bathurst	S.	Fine, cloudy.
Orange	N.W.	Fine.
Forbes	S.E.	Cloudy, like rain.
Young	Calm.	Fine.
Wagga Wagga	Calm.	Fine.
Deniliquin	Calm.	Fine, clear.
Hay	Calm.	Fine, clear.
Moulamein	W.	Fine.
Jerilderie	N., light.	Fine.
Mudgee	Calm.	Fine.
Dubbo	Calm.	Fine.
Cassilis	Calm.	Fine.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
July 2.	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Light, cloudy and hazy.
	Noon.	S.E.	Ditto, and cloudy.
	3 p.m.	Calm.	Cloudy.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 49s.
Magnetic Variation 10° 1' 30" East. 1864.

THE time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 3h. 55m. 16s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind, estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

JUNE 30TH, 1866. CIVIL RECKONING.

[illegible]

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

JULY 2ND, 1866. CIVIL RECKONING.

[illegible]

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDA FOR JULY 3RD.

Object.	R. Ascension	Declination.	Rises.	Sets.
	h. m.	° '	h. m.	h. m.
Sun	6.47	23·1 N.	7.6	4.57
Moon	22.40	5·37 S.	10.14 p.m.	10.5 a.m.
Mercury	5.2	21·13 N.	8.37 a.m.	6.17 p.m.
Venus	6.4	19·27 N.	9.14 a.m.	7.28 p.m.
Mars	3.50	16·15 N.	3.49 a.m.	1.39 p.m.
Jupiter	20.7	20·46 S.	8.33 p.m.	5.34 a.m.
Saturn	14.17	11·3 S.	1.8 p.m.	2.5 a.m.

Moon's age .... 20.3 days.
High water at Fort Denison ... a.m. 11h. 2m.; p.m. 11h. 47m.
GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

BUSHRANGING TWO YEARS AGO.—Saturday's *Goulburn Herald* mentions that a man named Robert Talbot has been committed on three distinct charges of robbery with arms perpetrated in January and March, 1864. In all three cases he is positively identified by the persons robbed.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1866.

THE proceedings at Adelaide in reference to Mr. Justice BOOTHBY may well attract the serious attention both of the colonial Bench and the Government at Home. We of course have no intention to express any opinion as to the law of Mr. Justice BOOTHBY. An appeal is open to those interested in his decisions, by which they will be overruled if contrary to law. Even the final adjudication of the highest tribunal will not be absolute moral proof that the decision of the Judge is wrong, but it is the means of settling the dispute, and is the only method possible by which the law can be finally declared, unless every case be subject to special legislation. When we consider how constantly judicial doubts are raised by the suggestion of counsel—how often they are variously viewed by the inferior Courts, and how frequently what has been determined by the highest law Courts is finally upset by the decision of the Privy Council or House of Lords, it is mere folly to impute either ignorance or perverseness to a Judge because he takes a view differing from the profession around him. But this absurdity becomes a grievous injustice if opposition of opinion upon unsettled points is to be taken as evidence of bad faith, and subject the Judge to the acrimonious persecution of mere politicians. In colonies, especially small ones, where every transaction is known and every person's character is scrutinised, a Judge must often make enemies. These, of course, will be more numerous if he displays any infirmity of temper or want of that high breeding which ought to be always found in lofty positions. But in every cause there is one dissatisfied party. Sometimes it is with the witnesses—sometimes with the counsel, often with the Judge; and when the numbers who are brought within the operation of law, and whose rights and liberties are in the power of the Bench, come to accumulate, there will be in many minds a deep though perhaps unconscious feeling of antipathy to the person who has pronounced against them. When, therefore, the question arises whether a Judge shall be removed, how powerful must be this latent enmity and long subsisting sense of provocation in warping the judgment and influencing the passions of those who in their turn come to be his judges?

The proceedings against Judge BOOTHBY have shown an alarming rapidity. What ought to have been prosecuted with the greatest deliberation seems to have been carried almost by a leap, and the only power which can interpose between the Judge and his accusers is the SOVEREIGN, to whom the final appeal must be made. But if he resumes his seat it will be with his influence diminished, and with a deep sense of wrong, whether well or ill founded. It is not indeed pretended that a Judge should be continued in office after clear and unquestionable evidence is given of his total unfitness, but the position of all Judges will be impaired if the proceedings in the case of

One matter of complaint and controversy is that the Judge has caused the escape, at least for the present, of great criminals, by impeaching the authority upon which they have been charged before him. And supposing he believes that this impeachment is invalid in law, what would be his guilt were he to allow any consideration of personal danger or public convenience to take away the life of anyone, however guilty, save in harmony with the principles of law? On the part of those who have taken these illegal steps, there may be perfect good faith, and, therefore, a moral acquittance, even though their proceeding should be found to be illegal; but any Judge who should be a party to proceedings, having a conviction in his own mind that they were illegal, and being in virtue of his office bound to declare that conviction, would be responsible for all that followed. He would be assuredly guilty of murder if upon such a trial he were to pronounce a capital sentence. Such interruptions of public business are nothing, compared with the non-observance of all legal checks against the assumption of unlawful authority, and the neglect of those forms which are imperative until they are abolished by competent legislation.

There is one thing, however, that must strike all persons who look into this subject—namely, the utter incompetence of the present law to assure the deposition of an unjust Judge. Providing he preserves to himself a strong party in the community—that he identifies himself warmly with the passions of the majority, he may be safe against all such proceedings, and defy legislative interference. The Crown itself will not possess the power to interpose, and thus the Judge, finding it necessary to make to himself friends against the storms which may arise in the execution of his judicial office, will be strongly tempted to become what some have been to their lasting disgrace—partisan Judges. It is evident that any man who stands aloof from all party relations, and who at any time, or from any cause, provokes the antipathy of a strong faction in the community, will be in danger of losing his office, not because he is unjust, but because he is unpopular.

We gather from our telegram that Mr. Justice BOOTHBY has been refused the opportunity to offer by counsel any defence. It would be of little avail to explain and defend his law before legislators who, by attempting to form a judgment upon these points, would constitute themselves at once the judges of the law. It is, perhaps, therefore better for the Judge that he should not be heard, although it may give a very doubtful aspect to the proceedings which are taken against him. In every other profession men are tried by their peers, and it is assumed that professional knowledge is necessary to enable them to estimate the conduct which they are to appreciate. Thus an officer in the army is tried by persons who hold a rank somewhat corresponding to his own. The country submits often to a very large expense that this principle may be duly observed. But it would seem that in this instance the Judge of the Supreme Court does not possess any official or professional protection. In this as in all other departments of our affairs we are involved in great difficulties by the want of legal relation between the several colonies. How salutary would it be, for example, in this case if all the points at issue between the Government by whom Mr. Justice BOOTHBY is prosecuted and himself were submitted to his official peers, or were there power to transfer from one colony to another Judges whose change of residence may be required for the benefit of the public service. It may be perfectly true that Mr. Justice BOOTHBY, after all that has happened, can be of no great service to South Australia; but it is equally true that the exercise of that power by which he is to be moved from his office will act injuriously throughout the profession, diminish the status of all Judges in the colonies, and generally impair that sense of independence which is of the highest moment to all communities, and particularly to small ones. We hope that even at the last moment there may be some means of conciliating the parties who are in such profound antagonism, and that at all events the British Government will deal with this question not upon local relations, but in reference to the position of the Judges, and the administration of justice in the colonies at large.

NOTWITHSTANDING the higher rate of interest than used to prevail, the idea of making some provision for a gradual reduction of the national debt has clearly taken hold of the public mind in Great Britain. Mr. GLADSTONE has for years been in favour of some effective scheme for securing this object. Several years ago he brought forward a proposal for making a beginning, but the Crimean war upset all his plans, and added another seventy millions to the debt. Since then there has not been much opportunity for reviving the idea. The falling in, however, of a considerable amount of long annuities recalled attention to the convenience resulting from terminable obligations, and naturally suggested the expediency of turning a substantial portion of the fixed debt into terminable obligations. This is the method that Mr. GLADSTONE is supposed to favour. It spreads the payment over a number of years. It establishes for general use annuities in which the public have as much confidence as in Consols, and it is a mode of action with which the country is already familiar. In his proposed policy he has found in Parliament a powerful supporter in the person of Mr. J. S. MILL. The special occasion for the discussion of the subject was a motion for the repeal of the malt duty. This tax is an obnoxious one to the farmers, the brewers, and the landlords, and the Conservative party has always hoped to have the opportunity of winning popularity some day by abolishing it. Like all other taxes, it has much to be said against it. It makes a common drink of the people dearer, it is a tax on manufacture, and, being an excise tax, is so far of the most injurious kind; for, besides being inquisitive, it puts the manufacturer to expense, and hinders him in his work. It is a check, too, upon the exportation of malt liquors—a trade which, although large, would be undoubtedly larger if malt were made cheaper by the remission of the duty, and if the process of malting were relieved from all Government interference. At the same time, beer is a fair article to tax, and it is not more the drink of the people than some spirits are, far less so indeed in some parts of the country. The tax is productive, yielding about five millions sterling per annum, and the excise is the only form in which it can be levied without indefinite risk of evasion.

The ground which Mr. MILL took was that it was not so bad a tax as to justify its abolition, while no steps were being taken to reduce the obligation of the National Debt. In fact, he applied the same doctrine broadly to the whole debt has a prior claim to the remission of any more taxes.

The English tariff has of late years undergone great changes. The improvement commenced by Sir ROBERT PEEL has been continued and almost perfected by his successor. There still remain some traces of the old protectionist system, but they are few, and they do not add very materially to the revenue. Vested interests in them have claimed a little reprieve, and they do not appreciably injure the industry of the country. It is not pretended that the present tariff is perfect, or that an alleviation of taxation would not be a great boon to the country. But there is a limit below which taxation cannot be honourably reduced, and in the opinion of Mr. MILL that limit has about been reached. The industry of the country has been released from the great trammels which held it in bondage, and it has responded to that wholesome treatment by springing up into a life and activity never known before. The country has become richer than ever, and is better able than at any previous time to bear the pressure of taxes. Existing taxes are not only more productive than before, but are less burdensome than before. The time has therefore come in the judgment of Mr. MILL when, instead of taking off any more taxes, attention should be given to that great national burden which is the cause of so much taxation, and the diminution of which would be a permanent relief. The immediate effect of an annual contribution towards a reduction of the debt would of course be to prevent relief, but the ultimate effect would be a great relief. The burden therefore is to be borne by the present generation for the sake of a distant one. This naturally involves the inquiry why any generation should deny itself for the sake of its successors. Mr. MILL contends that such an obligation does exist, and that it grows out of the benefits received from previous generations. The special reason, however, which he urged why the matter should no longer be delayed was, that the country was not only better able that it ever was before to commence annual repayments, but that it might possibly never be in so favourable a condition again. He alluded to the possible exhaustion of coal and the gradual decline of the profitableness of English industry; and, therefore, to a possible diminution in the annual production of wealth and the ability of the people to bear taxation. It was as much as to say that the country had arrived at what might prove to be the zenith of its prosperity, and that it could not honourably postpone to an indefinite future the payment of obligations it was bound to see discharged. This is not a flattering view to take, and for that reason is one not likely to be very popular. At the same time, cautious and honest politicians admit that it is not right to refuse to look at possible complications in the future, or to assume a continuous increase in prosperity *ad infinitum*.

There is a limit to the justice of devolving on posterity the debts contracted by any one generation. On this point there are two opposite extremes, both of which have to be avoided. In the one case it is injurious to the prosperity of a country, and might even be fatal to its very existence for the Government to refuse to pledge the future, and to restrict the annual expenditure, even in urgent circumstances, to the bare annual revenue. There are tides in the affairs of nations as of men, "which, taken at the flood, lead on to fortune," and the opportunities neglected may never recur. It is the part of statesmen to discern these times, and to profit by the opportunity. Extraordinary efforts at such seasons are amply repaid by subsequent prosperity. But, on the other hand, there is sometimes an indolent and self-indulgent disposition to shirk every obligation that can be thrown forward on an unresisting posterity—to manœuvre for private gain under cover of public enterprise, and to promote an expenditure from which posterity will gain little or nothing, in order to gratify contemporary interests. Even where the expenditure is just, there is a limit to the term for which the debt should be contracted. The benefit of every expenditure wears out in time, and sometimes decreases very rapidly. This fact should be always borne in mind, when contracting obligations on behalf of coming generations, and though it may be quite impossible to foresee with accuracy the exact amount of benefit that will hereafter accrue or the duration of that benefit, it should be remembered that the probabilities are that it will be terminable, and for this reason it is better, except in very special cases, to make a national debt terminable also.

THE CITY CORONER.—The duties of City Coroner—which have for the past month been performed by Captain Scott, Police Magistrate—will for the month of July, in consequence of the continued illness of Mr. Parker, be conducted by Mr. Henry Shiell, late Police Magistrate at Hay, who yesterday received an appointment from the Government to act as Coroner for the city, until Mr. Parker is able to resume duty.—An inquest respecting the death of Thomas Tidswell, the child who was run over by a horse and cart on Saturday last, will be held before Mr. Shiell this morning; and an inquiry relative to the late fire in King-street will take place to-morrow morning.

THE LATE DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE AT BONDI.—The search for the two youths—Thomas and Charles Clancy—was again renewed yesterday; every place where it was at all likely they might be found was carefully examined, and the neighbourhood for some distance round was gone over by several people who interested themselves on behalf of the relatives of the lads; but all was in vain—not the slightest clue can be obtained as to what has really become of them; although there seems to be very little doubt that the first supposition was correct—that having descended on to a large table-rock, where they had so often stood before for the purpose of fishing, a large wave broke over it and carried them out to sea.

DELAY OF A RAILWAY TRAIN.—On Sunday evening, soon after 5 o'clock, as an engine and some carriages were being shunted from a siding on to the main line, at Parramatta, several of the carriages ran off the rails in consequence of the points having by mistake been left locked. No damage resulted from the occurrence, but it caused a delay of nearly fifty minutes to the train to Sydney, much to the annoyance of the passengers.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.—The American residents, having reconsidered the manner in which to celebrate "the Fourth," have decided to have a picnic at Clontarf Gardens, instead of a dinner. Only a limited number of tickets are to be issued.

PRESENTATION TO CAPTAIN HIXSON.—The attention shown by this gentleman, and the pilotage department under his management, to the Imperial French ships, has drawn forth an expression of thanks from the French Government. This flattering testimonial was presented by Captain [illegible], commanding H.I.M. ship Sybille, at a private dinner party given by the French Consul, a few days ago, and consists of a magnificent chronometer gold watch and chain. The handsome gift bears the following inscription:—"Offerte par S. E. le Ministre de la Marine et des Colonies à Mr. Francis Hixson, Président de la Commission de Pilotage à Sydney, pour services rendus à la Marine Impériale, 1865."

ASSISTANT-INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.—Yesterday afternoon it became the duty of the Municipal Council to elect an Assistant-Inspector of Nuisances. Although the salary is not more than £225 a year, there were no less than eighty-nine applicants for the appointment. Mr. W. H. Watkins was the successful candidate, the ballot disclosing that he had received eight votes, and that Mr. Jagers, who has performed the duties satisfactorily for some time past, had received six votes.

BEEF CURED BY MORGAN'S PATENT.—Several casks of beef, cured by Dr. Morgan's patent process, were opened and inspected at Walker's Wharf, yesterday morning, in the presence of Messrs. Alger, Wright, H. Mort, Metcalfe, Macnab, Chamberlain, and other merchants and gentlemen more or less interested in commercial affairs. The beef was cured at Town Marie, in Queensland, by a new method (by which the salt is expeditiously injected into the meat instead of being rubbed into it, according to the old plan) was pronounced, by all competent judges, to be of excellent quality, in every way superior to that at present in general use for the navy and mercantile marine. The beef was fat and good, being found perfectly sweet, even when subjected to various sharp tests by means of skewers and knives, &c. Mr. Chamberlain, the traffic manager of the [illegible] exhibited, [illegible] proposes to have some of it tried on board the mail steamers on their voyages across the Pacific. The main advantages of this process are stated to be: First, that the meat can be thereby perfectly cured in the hottest weather; and, secondly, that it is an expeditious process,—inasmuch as the entire bullock may thereby be preserved in less than ten minutes. It is also obviously a great recommendation to the process, that much handling of the meat is rendered unnecessary. Owing to the rapidity of the process, quantities of the meat can be supplied at a very short notice; and it will keep, with ordinary care, for a long time. Beef cured by Dr. Morgan's process has been supplied for the Admiralty at Deptford, and highly approved of. A sample recently sent on board H.M.S. Curaçoa was pronounced to be better than the salt beef usually issued to H.M.'s ships. We are informed also that the results of the process were spoken of very highly by Mr. John M'Kinlay, the discoverer, and several other gentlemen, at Adam Bay (in the Northern Territory) in November last. The beef is packed in first-class oak tierces, containing 304 lbs. or 336 lbs., according to the quality, in the same way as the ordinary Irish or American provisions. List of prices may be obtained of Messrs. Willis, Merry, and Lloyd of Sydney.

EXECUTION OF CROCKWELL.—James Crockwell, the criminal who was convicted of the murder of constable William Raymond, near Barge Brush, on the 14th of April last, when a number of prisoners under escort sought to obtain their liberty by overpowering the police, paid the penalty of his crime within the walls of the gaol at Darlinghurst, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. It will be in the recollection of our readers that Crockwell and five others were convicted of the murder of Raymond at the Central Criminal Court, on the 18th of last May, and on the 21st of the same month they were sentenced to death. The case of these prisoners was considered by the Executive Council at a meeting held on the 13th June, when it was determined that Crockwell, being the man who fired the shot which resulted in Raymond's death, should be executed, and that the others should be imprisoned for life in irons. The condemned criminal has been attended regularly by the Roman Catholic chaplain of the gaol—the Rev. J. Dwyer—and it is satisfactory to know that he appeared to have profited by the reverend gentleman's ministrations. The Sisters of Charity also visited him daily, and paid their final visit yesterday morning about two hours before his execution. The melancholy procession left the wing of the gaol in which Crockwell had been confined at a few minutes to 9 o'clock, and proceeded to the foot of the gallows, where the culprit and the attendant clergyman knelt in prayer. Crockwell then ascended the steps without assistance, and indeed throughout the whole of the proceedings he manifested the utmost fortitude. The unhappy man offered his final prayer while standing on the drop, and immediately thereafter the chaplain took the cross from his hands and bade him adieu. The necessary preparations having speedily been made, the fatal bolt was drawn, and the murderer, at the early age of twenty-five, was plunged into eternity. Death was not instantaneous in this instance; but it was the opinion of the visiting surgeon to the gaol, Dr. Aaron, that the movements of the hands and body were merely muscular, and that the condemned man was out of pain from the moment the drop fell. The body, after hanging about half an hour, was cut down, and placed in a rough coffin for interment. The execution was witnessed by about thirty persons. We have been informed that the deceased criminal was a native of Victoria, and that at the time of committing the murder he was serving a sentence of fifteen years' imprisonment for highway robbery. It appears that he was one of the party who stuck-up and robbed Dr. Muller, a short time before his arrest for the robbery for which he was convicted.

PITT-STREET PENNY BANK.—This institution has just completed another six months, and, we understand, with continued success. The number of deposits during the half-year has been 3674, and the amount paid in £729 17s. 4d.; whilst, in 267 payments, £496 14s 7d. has been paid away, leaving over £200, which has been paid into the Sydney Savings' Bank, the amount now to the credit of the Bank in that institution being over £1400. The number of new depositors was 191, principally from the working ranks, there being now a great number of men and women, as well as children, who regularly take advantage of this means of saving up small sums. The average number of depositors is about 160, but last Saturday evening there were 234, being the greatest number during the six months. There being such a number of accounts open, and the books increasing in number, it was thought very desirable to procure a safe, in case of accident by fire, &c.; so, with the books in the safe, and the money in the Sydney Savings' Bank, every precaution has been taken to protect the interests of the depositors. The depositors are under great obligations to Messrs. J. G. Marwick, Arthur Woodward, Pike, and Watson, for the regularity with which they attend to their self-imposed duties.

FATAL CART ACCIDENT.—Intelligence reached town on Friday afternoon of the sudden death of Mrs. Huggins, of Nadjigomar, who was precipitated from a cart in which she was returning home last Thursday. The cause of this melancholy catastrophe appears to have been the slipping of the horse's winkers, when the animal immediately took fright and bolted. Mrs. Huggins had been out on some business about the farm when the occurrence took place, but she did not live long after her removal home, and the arrival of the medical gentleman who had been sent for from Goulburn. Mrs. Huggins was an old and much respected colonist, and leaves a large family, most of whom fortunately are grown up.—*Braidwood Dispatch.*

MORMONISM.—Last night a lecture on this subject was delivered in Ebenezer Chapel, Riley-street, Surry Hills, by the Rev. S. C. Kent. The chapel was well filled, and the chair was occupied by the Rev. Mr. Humphries. The lecturer said that he proposed only to give a brief account of the rise and progress of Mormonism, as to give a full and complete account and correct view of Mormonism at the present day would be more than could be accomplished in a single lecture, and he warned his audience, therefore, that they should not expect too much. He alluded to the early history of Joseph Smith, showing how this impostor had commenced practising on the credulity of his neighbours at the early age of ten years, when he represented that he had seen visions. At twenty-five years of age he commenced the establishment of his new religion, his first disciples being his father and his three brothers. A few weeks afterwards they numbered thirty, and now they could be counted by hundreds of thousands, having a bible of their own—the book of Mormon—and numbers of zealous missionaries. They had thriven in the midst of oppression, could boast of a complete organisation, and were in possession of great wealth and power. Joseph Smith, however, possessed the three great elements of success,—impudence unbounded, novelty in his religion, and perseverance indomitable; and any man, even at the present time, might obtain sufficient credulous persons to form a sect if he had only impudence enough. Smith had all this, and therefore he soon found himself at the head of a large and increasing body of ardent disciples. As to their doctrines, not to do them injustice, he would quote their own words, and the first witness he would call would be Joseph Smith himself; and the rev. gentleman consequently quoted at length from Smith's own description of the mode in which he had first been led to enter on the matter, and to discover the golden plates, the supposed translation from which now forms the book of Mormon. In reference to this discovery it was mentioned that Smith had stated to some of the inhabitants of Palmyra, where he lived, that he intended to have some fun with his parents. It struck Smith afterwards that something more than fun might be made out of them. The lecturer next quoted from Oliver Cowdery, with reference to the discovery of the plates, and the subsequent visit of John the Baptist to Cowdery and Smith, appointing them priests of the line of Aaron. He would now ask, did any person ever see these plates, or copies of the original characters in which they were written? On this point he quoted from Martin Harris, who was one of the first to join the new sect. Smith, however, would not show him the plates, but he gave him a copy of a portion of them. This copy Harris showed to Professor Ampthon. The book of Mormon was a duodecimo, of 600 pages, divided into parts or chapters, and purported to give a history of about a thousand years, from the time of Zedekiah to the coming of the Saviour. It was supposed to be written by Moroni, and it undertook to trace the history of the aborigines of America from the time of their leaving Jerusalem to the time of their destruction at the hill in which the plates were found. At this hill, no less than two hundred and thirty thousand persons were slain in battle, Moroni, the writer of the plates, being the only man who escaped to tell the tale and to bury the plates. The plates were said to be written in reformed Egyptian, but the copy given to Harris, and shown to Professor Ampthon, was declared by this learned man not to be Egyptian of any kind, and to be nothing more than a trick. The book, however, abounded in errors of every kind. In the first place no reliance was to be placed upon Smith, who was denounced by his neighbours of Palmyra as nothing more than a liar and impostor from his youth up. Then, again, the plates were only six inches thick, but to contain all that they were said to contain they would require to be at least twenty inches thick. Why also had they not been written in Hebrew rather than in reformed Egyptian? It was said that this would have been done if the plates had been larger. Why then had they not been made larger? It would have been as easy to have made them one size as the other. But the Hebrew would have been too easily traced, whilst the reformed Egyptian might be anything. Part of the book of Mormon had been lost. The wife of one of the converts thought the whole an imposture, and her husband having part of the translation to copy, she took it away and it was never again restored. Why should this have been wanting? If translated once, it could be translated again. But, no. The book was lost, and the difficulty was met by Smith, who immediately had a vision in which it was declared that the lost book should not be translated again. A writer in the *Athenæum* had also pointed out that the use of the word Christ in the book was an evidence of imposture that was irrefutable—the word being not a proper name, but a Greek word, meaning the "anointed"—as the book purported to be written in a character that was in existence at a time long before the Greek language was formed or had a being. Another point was that names of persons were used and passages were quoted that showed that the writer must have had a close acquaintance with the New Testament. The lecturer next gave the history of the manuscript written by Solomon Spalding, intended as a romance descriptive of the original inhabitants of America, and handed over by Spalding to a printer named Paterson. At Paterson's death the manuscript fell into the hands of Sydney Rigdon, who became scribe to the new religion and was ranked as high as the great prophet Smith. The lecturer then traced the history of the Mormons from their first collection in Missouri. Thence they were driven across the Mississippi, and settled at Nauvoo, in the State of Illinois. Here the prophet Smith was engaged in a [illegible] to answer the [illegible] surrendered [illegible] by the mob and murdered, on June 27th, 1844, at the age of thirty-nine years. He was succeeded by Brigham Young, but in 1846 the troubles were renewed, and the Mormons ultimately quitted the State, and after great sufferings found themselves upon the Great Salt Lake, in 1848. From that time to the present they had advanced with wonderful rapidity. After giving a sketch of all that the Mormons had done in improving the country in which they had settled, the lecturer observed that they now sent out missionaries, and established churches in almost every civilised country in the world; and to show how they proceeded in these countries, the lecturer quoted very largely from Mrs. Wood's account of the proceedings of brother Jarum and the delusion of Mrs. Peckerby, in the novel of Verner's Pride. There were now in England no less than 30,690 Mormons, whilst over 20,000 had emigrated; and at a meeting held in this city in 1852 it was stated that reports of great success had been received from missionaries in Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. The lecturer then proceeded to show the various points in which Mormonism was entirely at variance with the precepts of the Bible, and concluded by denouncing in forcible language the debasing effect that it had upon women, and the materialism to which it bound the minds of the men who followed its precepts. A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer by acclamation, and after the benediction from the chairman the meeting separated.

PADDINGTON ELECTORATE.—A large number of the friends and supporters of Mr. John Sutherland, the member for Paddington, assembled yesterday evening in the Municipal Council Chambers, Paddington, pursuant to advertisement, at half-past 7 o'clock; the object of the meeting being to make arrangements for manifesting the great respect and esteem felt by the voters of the Paddington Electorate for their abovenamed representative, by inviting him to a public banquet. Mr. R. Iredale (the chairman of the Municipality of Paddington), was called upon to preside, and, having read the advertisement, requested Mr. Councillor Artlett to move the first resolution. Mr. Artlett passed a very high encomium upon the conduct of Mr. Sutherland as a public man, both in the Legislative Assembly and in the City Council, and concluded by moving the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this meeting Mr. John Sutherland, M.P. for Paddington, retains the confidence of his constituents, and, as a mark of their approval of his conduct, resolve to invite him to a banquet." Mr. Nicholson seconded the resolution, and Mr. Thomas Slattery, of Waterloo, Mr. Councillor Ball, of Redfern, and several other gentlemen, also spoke in its support. The resolution was put and carried unanimously. The second resolution—proposed by Mr. Councillor Joyner and seconded by Mr. M'Lean—was carried in the following terms: "That a committee be elected to carry out the foregoing resolution, consisting of councillors Artlett, Ball, Penfold, Joyner, M'Coy, Smith, and Iredale, and Messrs. Buchanan, Reddy, Nicholson, M'Lean, Thompson, and Taylor, with power to add to their number." This resolution was carried with the same unanimity as the foregoing. On the motion of Mr. Councillor Taylor, seconded by Mr. Reddy, a select committee was appointed, to be associated with any similar select committee which might be appointed in Redfern or elsewhere in the electorate, to wait upon Mr. Sutherland with a view to ascertaining when it would be most convenient for that gentleman to meet them. Mr. Councillor J. P. Smith was appointed treasurer, and Mr. Thomas Slattery, secretary. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman. The meeting was attended by Mr. Councillor Ball, of the Redfern Municipality, who expressed his entire concurrence with the object of the meeting. It appeared from the remarks of that gentleman, and those of others present, that a similar meeting was to be held at the Council Chambers, Redfern (by permission of the chairman of that municipality), next Friday evening.

SYSTEMATIC BUSHRANGING.—Writing to the *Goulburn Argus*, on the 25th ultimo, the Queanbeyan correspondent of that paper says:—The crime of bushranging seems to be now the order of the day, and by no means is it confined to Clarke's mob. During the month two men have been carrying on their lawless game on the south side of the Murrumbidgee, bailing up several places in the neighbourhood of Urierra, Brindabella, and elsewhere. In each case the offenders were masked, and of course armed to the teeth. Sergeant Latimer and party, from Queanbeyan, with some volunteers, are scouring the country for those ruffians, and it is to be hoped their efforts to capture them will prove successful. From Messrs. Webb, Brothers, the fellows took two guns, a revolver, a pistol, a bag of flour, salt, tea, sugar, a saddle, a large quantity of clothing, and a watch; and from Mr. M'Donald's they carried off a saddle, some boots, a quantity of salt, and other things. The nature of many of the articles taken clearly shows that the bushrangers are laying in a stock for reserve, so that in the event of their being hard pressed they may take shelter in the remote ranges for a time, something after Morgan's style when he first commenced his career of infamy and crime.

AMPUTATION FOR FROST BITE. — The poor fellow Goodwin, who encountered such vicissitudes a short time since whilst lost in a snow storm in the Australian Alps, and who has since been an inmate of the Queanbeyan Hospital, has recently undergone two surgical operations in the amputation of a portion of each foot. One foot was removed at the instep, and the other partially through at the same part, but leaving two of the small toes remaining. The medical officers of the institution, who performed the operation, say that the patient will, notwithstanding, find the remaining portions of his feet very useful. He is progressing very favourably.—*Braidwood Dispatch.*

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5 JULY 1866

Irish National League.—A meeting of the league was held last evening at Mr. Kearney's, Colonnade Hotel, Mr. John Heorigan in the chair, for the purpose of considering a petition from colonists of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, urging the necessity of a local legislature for Ireland. The petition, which was submitted by the secretary (Mr. Grogan) commenced with expressions of loyalty, then recited the grievances of Ireland, and concluded before the prayer with the following passage:—"That from the wretchedness and consequent discontent to which they (the Irish people) have been reduced, the Irish, though peculiarly attached to home and their native land, are flying from Ireland in vast numbers—a circumstance calculated not only to increase the sufferings of Ireland, but to exercise an injurious influence upon the emigrants themselves, as emigration prompted by misery and despair is unlike the movement of an organised community, carrying its order and moral influence along with it, but rather resembles the disorderly flight of many individuals parted from home, family, friends, and country, and from the influence of those social relations and moral influences which make them as men virtuous and contented, and as citizens industrious and loyal. It is to arrest the misery, wretchedness, and decay of your Majesty's Irish subjects, as well as the disaffection and disloyalty at present existing, that the petitioners submit to your most gracious Majesty that there is nothing needed in that respect but to give to Ireland the possession of her own property, that the repeal of the Union would be the only remedy to remove the many evil grievances now existing in Ireland. It would at once procure food for the hungry, clothes for the naked, comfort for the wretched, industry for the idle, peace and friendship among factions, stop emigration, restore justice, honour, and prosperity to Ireland, and allow the arts, literature, manufactures, and industry to flourish and prosper in Ireland, as well as other attributes which tend to make a nation great, loyal, and good." Upon proceeding to consider the first paragraph, so much opposition was given, and so protracted a debate maintained by two members who supported an amendment, that the meeting was adjourned *sine die* without having made any progress.

St. Patrick's Choral Society.—The second concert of the above society took place last evening at the School of Arts. There was a very fair attendance. The programme—a rather lengthy one—comprised pieces from some of the principal operas of the day, and the third part consisted of Locke's music to Macbeth. Madame Flora Harris was present, and rendered very effective aid in leading the choruses. She also sang two solos, one especially—the Irish ballad, "Mary Asthore"—was well received by the audience. The Gipsy Chorus, from "Preciosa;" a four-part song, "Bianche," and another four-part song, "Golden Days," were exceedingly well rendered by the corps musicale. Mr. C. H. Woods, who possesses a good tenor voice, sang two solos, "Pilgrim's Love," and the cavatina "Come into the Garden, Maude," the latter of which displayed both talent and taste on the part of the executant. A duet—"Ecco Lanciar lo Corda," by Miss Stonner (soprano), and Mr. Fagan (bass), was especially worthy of notice; this lady possesses a sweet voice, and sustained her part in a manner that won for her the admiration of the audience. Two bass solos—"The man of War," and "Sorny Courage," by gentlemen amateurs, were well given, and as well received, as also was a duet, "O day of gladness," by two lady amateurs (soprano and contralto). Although it had been announced that no encores were to be demanded, the audience were so highly delighted with the concluding piece of the second part, the chorus, "Vadasi via di qua," that one had to be given in this instance, the greater portion of the audience heartily joining in the laughing which forms a principal feature of the chorus. Locke's music to Macbeth was sung by the company in a style which exhibited the talent of the society; and altogether, the concert, in a musical point of view, was a highly successful one, and it appeared to give great satisfaction to those present. Mr. T. V. Bridson acted as accompanyist on the pianoforte and conductor. The concert was brought to a close about half-past 10.

Concert at the School of Arts.—The Amateur Christy Minstrels give an entertainment this evening, at the School of Arts, for the benefit of Mr. James Simpson, an old and well known resident of this city. The programme consists of some of the choicest specimens of negro minstrelsy, and a good house may be expected.

St. Vincent's Hospital Ball.—The committee met last evening at St. Mary's Seminary, and concluded the arrangements for this ball, which takes place to-night in the Masonic Hall. The decorations are entrusted to Mr. Walker, and Compagnoni is to supply the refreshments, whilst a band selected from the opera orchestra is engaged for the musical department, so that every provision is made for the success of the festival, at which between three and four hundred are expected to be present.

The Season in the Yass District.—Since our last the weather has been very cold and frosty. We have had some slight showers, and from the peculiar temperature of the atmosphere a considerable quantity of snow must have fallen on the Alps. The Murrumbidgee River has been rising during the last four or five days, and at the usual upper crossing places there is too great a depth of water to admit of the passage of a vehicle. Along the banks of the river, protected as they are by a chain of ranges on either side from the severity of the frost, and constantly moistened by the humid fogs that rise from the surface of the stream as the sun goes down, and hover over the face of the waters till he attains a considerable altitude, there is a fine spring in the herbage, which will probably receive no check until the sun again becomes powerful. It is somewhat singular that the thistle, which at one time was such a pest to the inhabitants of Yass, has almost wholly disappeared during the late drought. Whether it died for want of moisture, or whether, as we have been told, the aphis has caused its destruction, we know not, and will leave the investigation to the curious. We did not imagine that such a quantity of rain had fallen as to render ploughing in any part of the district impossible at the present time: but we are assured that such is the case. However, there may be a few exceptional cases, but generally speaking the husbandman could not desire a better season for the sowing and growth of his cereals. A great deal of wheat is now above ground, and up to the present time it presents a very healthy appearance. The prospects are bright before the farmer, and should his dreams be realised, we may expect that, by his enrichment, trade which is now languishing, will undergo a revival.—*Saturday's Courier.*

River Murray.—The *S. A. Register* of 23rd ultimo says:—The following are extracts of letters received in town yesterday. A gentleman writing from Kulnine, under date June 16, says:—"I have now the pleasure to inform you that the Murray has risen between two and three feet, and the steamers at Wentworth are preparing to make a start. The Queen is to start on Monday first; the Albury is loading wool, and I suppose will start soon. I have also to inform you that we have had some fine steady rain, which has relieved us from much anxiety about stock, as the ground is now sufficiently soaked to bring on the feed for the lambing; and there is now every prospect of a fair season; and I think the river will now continue to rise so as to open the navigation again. Your Government ought to do something about the drawback on ad valorem duties, or you surely will lose your trade with the river, as the farming of the river duties by Victoria is again revived. The only satisfactory way to adjust the collection would be for South Australia and New South Wales to collect up to the Murrumbidgee, and pay Victoria a sum—which they can now ascertain—for anything that would be landed in Victoria to that point; and for Victoria to collect above that point, paying over to New South Wales a sum for goods sent into that colony. Such an arrangement would be the most popular here. If Mr. Todd comes up and makes a stir in the matter of the telegraph, it is quite possible for the line to Wentworth to be opened in a month or six weeks. If it was open at once to Salt Creek (the boundary) you could send a message to us in a day. There is no prospect of a rise in the Darling." Another letter, dated Menindie, June 12, 1866, says:—"Rain has set in here; at least it has been raining all day." Captain Randell writes from Wentworth, June 14:—"I am glad to say the rivers Murray and Murrumbidgee are now rising steadily, and if they continue so for another week, which I think they will, I shall be able to get down to Goolwa. The river has already risen thirteen inches where the Bogan and Moolgewanke are, but we want another foot before we can get over the sand bar which lies between us and Wentworth."

Opening of the New Town Hall at Adelaide.—Yesterday, more than 800 gentlemen accepted the invitation of Mr. W. Townsend, M.P., and Mayor of the city of Adelaide, to a banquet given by his Worship. The event was an auspicious one in more respects than one. The day was the anniversary of the accession of our Queen to the throne of England, the weather was extremely propitious, and the entertainment was given as the opening banquet of the new Town Hall, which, after more than three years from the laying of the foundation-stone, has been completed at a cost of £20,000. The hall itself is 106 feet long, 68 feet broad, and its greatest height is 44 feet; the superficial area being 7344 feet. Its ordinary capacity is computed at from 2500 to 3000 persons, but on an emergency its accommodating capabilities might be very largely augmented. At the east end of the room a platform covering a space of 37 feet by 18 feet has been constructed, and provision has been made for the future reception of a grand city organ.—*S. A. Register*, June 21.

Chinese Feud.—The *Braidwood Dispatch* reports that five Chinamen who had been apprehended on warrant for assaulting Ching Fane and other Chinamen at Bell's Paddock, were, some of them, fined £1 or fourteen days' imprisonment, and some imprisoned for one month. The assault commenced about the right to a claim. Ching Fane appears to have been delved into by the prisoners with spades and received some pretty hard digs. As soon as the prisoners are at liberty, the Court will be called upon to hear the cross charges of assault.

The Murder of Ah Wong.—It may be remembered (says the *Goulburn Herald*) that about the end of May, the dead body of a Chinaman, named Ah Wong, was discovered in the Wollondilly River, and that on examination it was found that the deceased had been strangled with a scarf which was identified as being the property of a fellow-countryman, named Harry Suis. Other circumstances pointed to two others, Tom Watt and Billy, as participators in the deed; and a verdict of wilful murder was returned against all three. Subsequently Harry Suis and Billy were apprehended and lodged in Goulburn gaol, Tom Watt still remaining at large. In consequence of the prisoners not having been present when the evidence was given before the coroner, it has been considered advisable to take it again and in their presence, as otherwise in the event of a witness dying before the trial his deposition could not be made use of.

Auction Sales This Day.—We are requested to direct special attention to Mr. W. Dean's important sale this day, at their warehouse, commencing at half-past 10 o'clock, embracing woolpacks, flour, damaged sugar ex Inverna, damaged sugar ex Ingarunia, a very large assortment of Mauritius sugars, several large invoices of oilmen's stores, groceries, teas, cigars, rum, brandy, old tom, beer, &c. For particulars see advertisements. The sale is announced as entirely unreserved.—Adv.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

BATHURST

Monday evening.

A deputation of the principal residents of the district, headed by Mr. J. M. M'Intosh, waited on the Minister for Works to-day with an address on behalf of the inhabitants of the town and district, in which the hope was expressed that more vigorous efforts would be made towards completing the railway to Bathurst. In reply, Mr. Byrnes said that in twelve months the line to Hartley would be opened, and that in all probability the railway would be finished in three years. Mr. Byrnes further assured the deputation that there was no intention to create Orange the Assize town instead of Bathurst, an apprehension which arose from a statement in a late issue of the *Herald* to the effect that the Government were about to erect a large gaol for the Western District. He also said the Government had not yet decided upon the site, and it was still an open question where the gaol would be built.

Arrangements are being made to invite Mr. Byrnes to a public banquet.

MUDGEE.

Monday, 5 p.m.

Mr. Parkes arrived this morning. A procession of carriages and equestrians escorted him to town. To-day he visited the Government buildings and local institutions. A dinner will be given him to-morrow evening, and an entertainment by working-men on Wednesday.

The District Court concluded its proceedings to-day. The Quarter Sessions begin to-morrow, with a very heavy calendar.

MELBOURNE.

Monday evening.

To-day was a close holiday.

Mr. M'Culloch laid the foundation-stone of the West Melbourne Presbyterian Church.

Letters from Hay report heavy rain all over the saltbush country.

The Murray River is now navigable between Wentworth and Blanchetown. Two steamers, the Culgoa and Bogan, are still detained in the Darling, seven miles above the junction.

Arrived.—Alhambra, from Otago.

ADELAIDE.

Monday, 6 p.m.

According to the late Census Returns there are 660,569 acres of land under cultivation, showing an increase of 231,753 acres during the past five years.

Further discoveries of gold have been made in the bed of the River Torrens at its junction with Sixth Creek.

Mr. Thomas Phillips, who attempted suicide on Saturday by cutting his throat, lies in a hopeless condition.

Shipments of beef from Melbourne have been sold at satisfactory rates.

The Monster Circus opens on Wednesday.

The corn market is very dull, there being no export orders. For wheat the local price is firmer, being quoted at 6s. 9d. to 6s. 10d. Flour, £15 to £16. Bran, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.

INCORPORATION OF ST. LEONARDS.

Last night, a very numerously attended meeting of the inhabitants of St. Leonards was held at the School of Arts, North Shore, "for the purpose of considering the position of their petition for incorporation." Mr. W. Tunks, M.L.A., occupied the chair.

The Chairman explained what had already been done in the matter, and read the following petition, adopted at a meeting held at the School of Arts, in September last:—

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir John Young, Bart., &c.

The humble petition of the undersigned householders of the North Shore, residing in the district the boundaries of which are hereinafter specified, sheweth:—

1st. That your petitioners are desirous of availing themselves of the privileges conferred by the Municipalities Act of 1858.

2nd. That although the district in which your petitioners reside contains within its boundaries the proclaimed township of St. Leonards, the essential characteristics of the two portions, and consequently their interests, are identical.

3rd. That the district in question numbers over one thousand inhabitants, a large majority of whom, it is confidently believed, are favourable to this petition.

5th. Your petitioners, therefore, pray that your Excellency, with the advice of your Executive Council, will be pleased to declare the above district to be a municipality, in terms of the Municipalities Act of 1858, by the name of "St. Leonards," and that the same be bounded as under, viz.:—commencing at the intersection of the proposed boundary line of the intended Municipality of "Willoughby North," with "Flat Rock Creek;" thence by the boundary line of that municipality extending in a south-westerly direction to the waters of the harbour, in the vicinity of "Gore's Cove;" thence by the waters of the harbour, to the south-western boundary in "Hulk Bay," of the municipality of "St. Leonards East;" thence by the boundary line of that municipality to its termination in the waters of "Sirius Cove;" thence by the waters of "Port Jackson," "Middle Harbour," "Long Bay," and "Flat Rock Creek," to the point of commencement.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

School of Arts, 1st September, 1865.

Since then, a number of meetings had been held, and steps taken to obtain municipal incorporation. The following correspondence on the subject had taken place between himself and the Colonial Secretary.

St. Leonards, 11th May, 1866.

To the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

Sir,—I have the honour, as chairman of a provisional committee formed for the purpose of submitting to a public meeting of the inhabitants of St. Leonards the objections which it is understood have been laid before the Executive Council to the incorporation of that place, respectfully to apply for copies of any petition or other documents which may have been or are to be placed before the Council with reference to this matter.

I have also to suggest the advisability of no further proceeding being taken adverse to the petition for incorporating until the inhabitants shall have an opportunity of replying to the objections alluded to.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM TUNKS.

St. Leonards, 13th June, 1866.

To the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

Sir,—My letter to you of date the 11th ultimo remains unanswered, and as a proclamation having been issued by Government, declaring St. Leonards a municipality, although the petition from the inhabitants of that place, praying to be incorporated, was published in the *Government Gazette* on the 23rd of January last,—now nearly six months, instead of three months as required by law. I have, therefore, again respectfully to apply for copies of any counter petition or objections which may have been, or are to be, placed before the Executive Council on this matter; and to suggest that no proceeding adverse to the prayer of the petition for incorporation be taken until the inhabitants shall have an opportunity of replying to the objections alluded to.

If no counter petition nor objections have been presented against the incorporation petitioned for, then I shall be glad to be informed as to the cause of the delay in issuing the necessary proclamation.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM TUNKS.

66-3917. Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 25th June, 1866.

Sir,—I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge the due receipt of your letters dated respectively May 11th and June 13th, applying for "copies of any petition or other documents which may have been, or are to be, placed before the Executive Council," with reference to the proposed incorporation of St. Leonards.

The question of proclaiming a certain portion of St. Leonards to be a municipality in accordance with the prayer of the petition published in the *Government Gazette* of January the 23rd, to which your letters allude, has been under the consideration of the Government.

On a careful review of all the circumstances in this case, and bearing in mind that it will be the duty of Government to introduce to Parliament, at an early date, a bill of a comprehensive character to make more satisfactory provision for the extension of municipal action throughout the colony, it does not appear desirable to increase the number of existing municipalities in the present defective state of the law.

The delay of a few months cannot materially affect the interests of the petitioners in prospect of the amendment and consolidation of the law on the subject during the approaching session of Parliament, and it would obviously be to the advantage of the intended municipal district to be brought into existence after the new legislation has taken place rather than on the eve of those legislative changes.

Mr. Parkes thinks that the petitioners themselves must attach weight to these considerations, and desires me to assure you that the Government is fully alive to the desirability of the incorporation of a place as well able as St. Leonards undoubtedly is to manage its own local affairs.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) HENRY HALLORAN.

Mr. Davey moved the first resolution, which was to the following effect: "That this meeting protests against the delay which has taken place—through the action of the Executive Government—in proclaiming the municipality petitioned for by the inhabitants."

Mr. John Carr seconded the proposition, and it was agreed to without dissent.

Mr. Gutes submitted the second resolution, namely: "That Messrs. Sayers and Carr form a deputation to wait on the Hon. the Colonial Secretary to urge upon the Executive Government a reconsideration of their decision as regards the incorporation of St. Leonards; or, should they refuse, to beg of them at once to authorise the expenditure of a sum of public money for the purpose of repairing the main thoroughfares of that district."

Mr. Baxon seconded the motion.

Mr. Mountcastle said that he had understood that there had been some opposition of the inhabitants on the west side, but he should be sorry if that were really the case. The fact was that the residents in that division of the suburb had applied for incorporation, but the result of their application was not favourable to their wishes. He should like to see both east and west incorporated, so as to form one good municipality.

Dr. Ward said that there was no difference of opinion as to the fact of the impassability of our roads, and that the best remedy for the evil was the establishment of a municipality. The only question in his mind was as to whether it would not be better to wait until we saw the nature of the measure for the amendment of the Municipalities Act to be submitted by the present Government during the next session of Parliament. We might then have the whole district, both east and west, incorporated under one municipality, successfully worked, unfettered by legal obstacles.

Mr. Davey was in favour of immediate action in the matter. We had been agitating for incorporation for the last six years, and the constant delays which had elapsed left us in no better position, for our roads were still in a wretched state of disrepair. For himself, he would be glad to accept the township of St. Leonards alone as the boundaries of the municipality.

Captain Malcolm stated what action had been taken by Sir W. W. Burton, Captain Severn, himself, and others in endeavouring to secure municipal organisation for the North Shore, and the reasons why the efforts to obtain incorporation had not been successful. People were now willing to accept what they had refused before, but he thought that the boundaries at present proposed would render municipal incorporation valueless, for Milson's Point and North Willoughby would be excluded, and the parties who would be most benefited by the establishment of a municipality would be those who would escape all taxation. He had perfect faith in the intentions and ability of the present Government to carry out their scheme of municipal organisation; and he thought by this time the whole country would be fully alive to the necessity of local municipal action, and would see the uselessness of applying to the Government for every bridge and culvert that they might require. He thought that we ought to have a sum of money for our roads, and everybody knew that they wanted mending bad enough. He scarcely dared go out at night for fear of breaking his neck. The last money expended on this road was that laid out by Messrs. Bell and Mooney. He thought that an application for a sum of money ought to be made to the Government; and any money that we might get could be well spent under local supervision. Some portions of the township were completely deserted, and could not be traversed by horse and cart. He had faith in the present Ministry to carry through their municipal scheme, and, therefore, he thought it would be better to wait. If we had good roads we should have had three people living on the North Shore to every one we had at present, for the salubrity of the place was unquestioned.

Mr. Davey remarked that delay would not be of any advantage, as we were already surrounded by municipalities—Hunter's Hill on the one side and North Willoughby in another direction.

Dr. Ward observed that although there was some difference of opinion on some points, all were agreed as to the main question of municipal action. He thought that it would be better to wait a few months, if by so doing we could get established on better terms, and including a much larger area than it appeared likely we should get at present. The Government, having refused the prayer of the residents for the formation of a municipality, were bound to make some atonement for the injury done to the neighbourhood, and he thought that it would be well to seek compensation from the Government in the shape of a grant of money, to which we were justly entitled.

Mr. Mountcastle took a similar view. Large areas could be managed as effectually, and with greater economy than could small ones, and that was a reason why we should wait for a few months until it should be seen what would be the character and fate of the Government measure.

Captain Malcolm moved the following amendment:—"That the deputation be instructed to urge upon the Executive Council the justice of authorising the expenditure of a sum of money on the thoroughfares of the district, since, by the refusal of the Government to grant the proposed municipality, it has prevented the inhabitants from doing for themselves."

Dr. Ward seconded the amendment.

A gentleman in the meeting pointed out that it would be useless to make the application proposed in the amendment as the Government had works of a general character, such as harbour defences, which would absorb all the available revenue, and would leave nothing for matters of local importance merely, and for improvements which the people could effect for themselves without aid from the public treasury.

Mr. Gutes observed that if we now obtained the municipality as applied for, and if the Government measure were passed, there would be nothing to prevent an enlargement of the boundaries by the addition of new wards. Delay was only perpetuating the miserable plight in which our thoroughfares now were; but if we got immediate incorporation we should have a present benefit, and not deprive ourselves of prospective advantage. We did not wish to go like beggars, cap in hand, to the Government, but all we wanted was the permission of the Government to enable us to help ourselves.

The amendment was then put to the meeting, and negatived by a large majority, and the original resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Gutes proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was heartily agreed to by the meeting. The Chairman having suitably acknowledged the compliment, the meeting separated shortly before ten o'clock.

GREAT METROPOLITAN STAKES.

The following are the entries for the Great Metropolitan Stakes Handicap, to be run at the Metropolitan Spring Meeting in September next:—

Mr. J. T. Ryan's b. m. Miss Pitsford, 6 years
Thomas Rutledge's b. h. Yattendon, 4 years
B. Richards' b. h. Rioter, 5 years
C. H. Hilton's br. c. Angler, 3 years
Chaab n.a. b. f. Yarraville, 3 years
Chaab n.a. ch. c. Dundee, 3 years
E. Lee's ch. g. Hamlet (by Chedder), aged
E. de Mestre's Tim Whiffler, 3 years
A. Thompson's b. c. Buccaneer, 3 years
J. Tait's b. h. Volunteer, aged
J. Tait's ch. g. Warwick, 5 years
J. Tait's ch. c. Falcon, 4 years
J. Tait's br. c. The Barb, 3 years
T. Ivory's ch. m. Sultana, 4 years
E. Lee's ch. c. Sylong, 3 years.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. WOOLLER.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Drays, Buggies, Waggons, Spring-carts, &c.

MR. MEARES.—At the Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, and Chaff.

MR. GRAHAM.—At the Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.

MESSRS. C. MOORE AND CO.—At 41, Parramatta-street, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes, Shop Seat, Chairs, &c.

MR. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Revolvers, Carbines, Ironmongery, Corn Shellers, Shovels, Axes, Picks, Rim Locks, Hollow and Enamelled Ware.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, General Drapery, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Damaged Canvas and Striped Hessians.

MR. RENFREY.—At the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.; at his Stores, at 2 o'clock, Fruit.

MESSRS. BRADMORE AND STOKES.—At the Railway, at 12 o'clock, Hay, Straw, Corn, and Wood.

MR. DEAN.—At his Warehouse, at half-past 10 o'clock, Woolpacks, Flour, &c.; at a quarter to 11 o'clock, Damaged Mauritius Sugars, Teas, and Sundries; at half-past 11 o'clock, Mauritius Sugars, Teas, Java Rice, Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, &c.; at half-past 12 o'clock, Cigars, Tobacco Leaf, Rum, Brandy, Beer, &c.

MESSRS. MARTYN AND CO.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Jewellery, Clothing, &c.

The Diseases Amongst Sheep and Cattle.—The *Brisbane Weekly Herald* of Saturday, the 30th ultimo, says:—On Wednesday evening, some considerable time was occupied in the Legislative Assembly in considering the following resolution, moved by Mr. Haly:—"That this House will, to-morrow, resolve itself into a committee of the whole, for the purpose of considering the desirability of presenting an address to his Excellency the Governor, praying that he will be pleased to appoint a Board consisting of two medical men, a veterinary surgeon, and two practical men who thoroughly understand the general management of stock, for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting on the best means for eradicating the disease now prevalent amongst the cattle and sheep in this colony, and that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be placed on the Supplementary Estimates a sum not exceeding £2000 for the purpose of carrying out this investigation." There can be no doubt but that the object sought to be obtained by the hon. member was a good one—one that should secure for him the sympathy, not only of those who are immediately dependent upon the produce obtained from stock, but also of everyone who desires to see the great interest of the colony freed as much as possible from the danger to be dreaded from the appearance of an infectious disease. Mr. Haly supported his motion with an able speech, which showed that he had made the subject his peculiar study, and that he was well acquainted with all its details. It was evident that he was earnest in his desire to have the subject fully ventilated, and that in so doing he was not anxious to forward the interests of a class, but that he was actuated by the best of motives—that of guarding the public against a possible danger. The attention of the Government having been thus prominently drawn to the matter, they will be guilty of inexcusable remissness if they fail to keep their promise of referring it to the consideration of the Scab and Pleuro-pneumonia Commission without delay. The gentlemen who form that Commission are essentially the right men in the right place.

Heavy Fall of Snow.—A series of damp cold days was ushered in by a heavy fall of snow on the night of Monday. On rising on Tuesday morning, most of our townspeople were doubtless astonished to find the unexpected fall lay on the ground to the depth of some few inches. This has been followed by bleak, drizzling weather, the snow rapidly disappearing under its influence. Winter may now be said to have fairly set in, though in this changeable climate it is impossible to prognosticate as to its severity. Appearances nevertheless indicate a severe season. The appearance of the snow was the signal for a series of snow-balling combats, in some of which the luxury had to be paid for rather dearly, at the police court.—*Western Examiner*, June 30.

Petroleum Discovery.—A correspondent of the *S. A. Register* writes to that journal:—"It is rumoured that a valuable discovery of petroleum has been made somewhere in the vicinity of the Coorong; if such is the case the lucky individuals connected may rejoice. However, it is a well-known fact that some of our influential citizens have equipped a party with boring apparatus and everything necessary for a six months' search, and should they succeed they will be well paid indeed for their trouble."

RANDOM NOTES

By a Wandering Reporter.

XX.

About a mile beyond Bergen-op-Zoom I noticed several little oblong plots of ground, fenced in by low white palings. I knew at once that they were graves, and I halted my horse for a few minutes whilst I looked upon them. Was there any history attached to them? Why were they there, lonely in the bush, so far removed from the station? I shall never know, for, notwithstanding all the inquiry I made on reaching Walcha, I could learn nothing with regard to them, save only that they were graves. I have more than once come across a solitary grave in the far bush, marking the spot where a life has been lost by a deed of violence or by some fatal accident, but never before do I remember to have seen this companionship of death so far removed from human habitation. No doubt those occupants of that bleak ridge await the "great day of compts" as peacefully there as

Beneath the rugged elm, the yew tree's shade;

but, somehow or other, I felt, as I looked upon the spot, as if the place had been chosen with something very like a desire to get the dead out of sight and out of mind. No doubt the wind would sigh as mournfully amongst the long pendent leaves of the gums as amidst the cypress boughs, whilst probably native dogs howl lugubrious dirges round the spot, all the more doleful from their not being able to get at that which lies beneath; but, after all, there is something of comfort to the living in the thought that even after death friendship or affection may come near the spot, and for a moment hallow it with a thought of love.

I can tell you that I went on my way very soberly after leaving these lonely graves, but another mile or two brought me to a spot from which, looking round the point of a ridge I could see the opening of a large clear flat. What is that I see waving? A flag—yes, a real flag, and there is another and another! What does it mean? I ride a little farther, and there I see dots of red spotted over the ground, with two dots of white in the centre, just in that peculiar position that causes me at once to come to the conclusion that a cricket match is going on, and that the dots of red are the outs, who are fielding, and that the dots of white are two of the ins, at the wickets. Another quarter of a mile, and then I get a full sight of the whole. There are tents, booths, carriages, people—more people, in fact, than I thought could be found in the district—to use the orthodox description suitable for such occasion, all the élite, youth, and beauty of the district were there assembled, to witness the great match of Salisbury versus Walcha, that was then being contested. I never took much interest in cricket. I never could see the utility of cultivating arms and legs at the expense of brains, but to-day, after a thirty miles' ride, I was really and truly perfectly angry at the wanton expenditure of energy that was going on before my very eyes. I passed the cricket ground with something like a feeling of pity mingling with my anger, and took my way towards the inn to which I had been recommended, the thought of the comfortable meal that awaited me, coming in to make me feel more charitable towards the players.

But, alas! I was not yet done with them. On reaching the inn, the chief inn of the place, I found that the cricketers had been there before me, and that I had inauspiciously selected for my abiding place the very house in which the contending parties were to dine. I had serious thoughts of quitting the detested spot there and then, but I recollected that the landlord of the other house had stood out in front of his door as I passed, with something like a supercilious smile on his face, as if he knew I was going on to disappointment; and it would have been too much like giving him a victory if I beat a retreat from my present position, and fell back upon him. So, with an amount of moral courage, for which I hope you will give me full credit, I determined to face it out, and to brave the whole array of cricketers, Salisbury *cum* Walcha. I had my meal, which from its material looked very much as if it had been filched from the provision made for the grander affair that was that evening to come off, and to that extent I gained a temporary success over my enemies. But it was only a very temporary success, for hardly had I finished, and having lighted my pipe, and sat down by the fire to enjoy myself, than the advanced guard of the enemy was upon me. Its members overran the parlour in every direction; and, though I entrenched myself strongly in a rocking-chair, that I swung furiously backwards and forwards, I suffered very severely in the attack, my toes having been repeatedly trodden upon. At last the main body arrived, followed almost immediately by the rear guard and the baggage, and then I at once perceived that further resistance was useless. Retreat was out of the question, and I surrendered not with the honors of war, and was forthwith made prisoner. How is it that reporters are known? Do they bear the brand of Cain marked on their brow? Certainly there is a fearful mystery connected with that night's work that I shall never fathom. I don't believe that I had ever before set eyes upon any one of all that company; and yet I was known—known as plainly as a reporter is known when he takes his prescribed seat upon the hustings. Had I come to attend their dinner? I wished their dinner at —— the other inn. Did I want to report their speeches? You can't conceive how mildly I answered this question, nor yet how savagely I felt in my heart towards the monster who put it. Their speeches! Was it not enough that I should dree my weird, and report when I was obliged to do so the speeches of—but I must not let the excitement of wounded feeling lead me into abuse of those who had no part in the injury. I explained that I was simply a wayfarer travelling to recruit my health and energy; but nothing would do. I was a captive in the hands of the Philistines, and I must join their party.

Let me pass over the rest as quickly as possible. About sixty persons sat down to a dinner, composed—as all such dinners always are—of all the delicacies of the season; and between you and me, and I don't mean it illnaturedly—but the way some of the delicacies—custards, &c.—disappeared was something very considerably more than a caution. There was the usual amount of speech making, of the usual average of after dinner quality. Salisbury had won the game by something like sixty runs, and of course Walcha drank Salisbury's health, remarking that if something had occurred that did not occur, or that if something had not occurred that did occur, the result would very likely have been different. Salisbury returned thanks, and drank to Walcha, hoping, as victorious parties always do, that Walcha might beat everybody but Salisbury. Then, as it appeared to me, everybody drank everybody's health, the process being for Mr. Smith to rise and propose the health of Mr. Brown in what may be called a neat and appropriate speech; after which Mr. Brown would rise, and in another neat and appropriate speech would propose Mr. Smith's health. And so it went round, every toast being followed by that exquisite melody "He's a jolly good fellow," the song being drawn out longer and longer, and emphasised more spiritedly as the evening waxed later. But that I believe is also a matter of course at all public dinners. Ultimately they broke up, but not to go home—oh no! And I, what had I done that I should be made a sufferer? I got away quietly, in the hope of getting to bed; but on appealing to the landlady, I learnt for the first time that every bed in the house was taken, and had been taken since the morning. "If," said the landlady, "you don't mind a bed on the sofa"—I didn't mind a bed on the sofa. I only wished I might get it. With that horde of cricketers swarming over the whole house, where was the sofa to be had? If I'd only wait a bit, they'd be going away soon! Go! They go? Not they! They were just at the very point not to go home "till morning." Like a restless spirit, I wandered about that house, seeking rest and finding none, for I don't know how many hours. I counted those cricketers and ticked them off as now one, now another got tired out, and left. At last some two or three only remained, and these were removed to another room, a bed was hastily made down lest there should be another inroad upon the parlour, and I was left alone, with strict injunctions to "fasten the door and keep 'em out." I did fasten the door and went to bed, but not to sleep, for one wretched man hovered about the place for nearly an hour afterwards, making insane attempts to get in; and when he went, and I was just settling off to sleep, I found myself and the sofa wheeled round into the middle of the room. A French window at the foot of the sofa had been opened, my sleeping place had been wheeled round to give room to admit another persecutor, and there was I utterly helpless. He wanted something from the baggage that he could not find, and actually had the hardihood to ask me when he had disturbed, to give him a match to aid his search. I give him a match! Never! On the contrary, I chuckled to myself with savage glee at his disappointment. Whether he got what he wanted or not, I could not make out, for he did nothing but growl; but, at all events he left, and I at once took means to prevent his re-entrance. Then, and only then, did I drop off to sleep.

It seemed to me that I had not slept more than ten minutes, when I was awakened by a tapping at the door. I was sleeping in the refectory, the general feeding room, and had to clear out for the earliest breakfast of the earliest starter. I am afraid I did not begin my day with prayer on that morning, but my sin be on the head of those cricketers who drove me out, and wearied out my otherwise patient endurance. This is a chapter of misery, over which I have perhaps dwelt too long, but I can tell you honestly that I was only too glad to get away from that inn, in which I felt convinced I should never have luck.

Walcha is an exceedingly pretty little township, and lies at an angle about equidistant from Bendemeer and Armidale. It contains a courthouse, two churches, two stores, and three public-houses, besides about fifty houses. It is an agricultural district, and boasts of some of the best land of New England. It is situated on the Apsley River, one of the main tributaries of the Macleay. Here, as in other parts of the district, the farmers had a good harvest last season, and have obtained a very good price for their wheat, the average being about 8s. 6d. Notwithstanding the chance they have thus had, I was assured that they are so deeply in the books of the storekeepers that they have not even now retrieved themselves. As to the free selectors, had it not been for this slice of good luck they would have been altogether ruined, as they would have been utterly unable to carry on longer. This information I had from a gentleman who is a stanch advocate for free selection, and who knew the object for which I made the inquiry. There are about forty free selectors in this district, but they have been already taken into account in the numbers I have given under the head of Armidale, as though there is a land agent here, he is agent only for the sale of land, and has nothing to do with conditional purchases. Cattle stealing is rather a weakness of some of the free-selectors and smaller farmers in this district; but though charges of this kind have been frequent, the difficulty of obtaining evidence has been so great that the magistrates have been unable even to commit. Only in one case has there been a conviction, and yet cattle go; and the selectors have beef, and everybody knows how they get it, though they can't prove the how legally. I will just give you one instance. An elderly lady, no matter about names, pitched down in the ranges, on a selection. She had nothing but a stockyard and a bark *gunya*, that is—a hut *à la aborigine*, or two sheets of bark placed upright with the tops resting against each other. Her connections were known; and her occupation was known, but she couldn't be caught. At last the police made a pounce down upon her, and caught her with two quarters of beef hanging in her gunya, and a whole beast skinned and dressed on the gallows in the stockyard. The hide of the latter animal was found, but though it had not been made away with care had been taken to deface the brand the moment it was off the beast, and thus all trace of ownership was lost. She couldn't or rather wouldn't account for how she got the beast, or say how it had been branded, and she was consequently summoned for having defaced the brand, or for having a carcase of beef for which she could not account, I don't know exactly which. However, she made no defence—never said a word in fact, and was sentenced to pay a fine of £10. This money she paid with the greatest *nonchalance*, pulling out a huge bundle of notes just as if she wanted to show that she had expected something heavier, and had come prepared. As to getting a conviction for cattle stealing, that is out of the question. These people who go in for this crime regularly hang together, and "won't come it" upon each other; whilst if an outsider comes upon them, and is in a position to bring them to justice, such influences are brought to bear upon him that he loses all memory of the transaction, or should he be obdurate, threats—that the parties making them would not be at all backward in carrying out—usually have the desired effect. "You know you can prove this case against —— if you like," said a squatter to his stockman. "I daren't do it!" replied the man, "it would be as much as my life's worth!" And as the man, if he had had the moral courage to give the required evidence, would certainly for his own safety have had to leave the district, the squatter thought it better to pass the matter over than lose the services of a good man.

SABBATH DESECRATION.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—I beg the space of a few lines in your columns for the purpose of protesting, in the cause of mere decency, against what appears to me to have been a flagrant violation of the Christian Day of Rest.

On returning from Divine service in Ashfield on Sunday morning the religious feelings of our community were seriously outraged by encountering at the railway station a body of labourers engaged in filling trucks with ballast for the line. The ballast train was running to and fro several times during the day, and it was difficult to conceive what could be the possible necessity for the amount of bustle and activity that prevailed. There had been no accident on the line, and the usual trains were running without delay—what reasonable motive, then, it was asked, could be assigned for wounding the consciences of that numerous body of citizens who habitually regard Sunday as a day set apart by Christian institution and general custom for our physical, mental, and religious refreshment and renovation?

I hold, Sir, that the obligation of the Christian Sabbath is, in this colony, construed with latitude already far greater than is seemly; but (1) that a body of labouring men should be impelled (for I expect they would lose their employment if they declined) to work seven days instead of six, is too hard a case to be left unnoticed; and (2), that a God-fearing community should be offended by what they cannot help regarding a violation of Divine law, is a matter for which a Government appointed to secure the best welfare and most fully to consider the wishes of the people are, in my judgment, grievously reprehensible.

As a professed Christian, and a minister of religion, I cannot help both feeling and writing thus strongly on the matter.

W. C. CAVE, Clerk in Orders.

Ashfield, July 2nd.

RINDERPEST.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—I regard an early discussion of this subject highly important.

The rinderpest is a fearful malady, the most fearful of all bovine maladies, and it is now within a few weeks' sail of our shores.

Can it be kept out? and have we as yet adopted any means for the prevention of its introduction? No; although we are daily liable to have the virulent element of propagation introduced.

The great practical question is, What must be done to insure complete success? And as the question is of the highest importance to all, doubtless all will make public what they know of the disease.

It is certainly of first importance to the squatters, and the nation will expect them to take immediate steps to avert the threatened curse. Its ravages may be said to be especially confined to cattle; it does, however, attack sheep, horses, and pigs. It seems possible to transmit the virus and secure the development of the disease in any animal.

Like many infectious and contagious diseases, its means of transmission are to some extent inexplicable, and this only shows how stringent and exact all laws made about it must be.

There can be no doubt but that many infectious diseases may be transmitted by anything that will carry and preserve the virus.

From our own knowledge of pleuro-pneumonia, we know that it has been produced by the bones, blood, milk, and urine of the dead animal; and in the case of Cumberland disease, its contagious properties may be transmitted by the hand, clothes, in fact, by anything coming in contact with it; and that the virus in both cases is capable of preservation for a very lengthy period; and we find that the more deadly the disease the greater are its preserving and communicating powers.

Rinderpest, then, being the most deadly of all cattle diseases, its powers of transmission may be expected to be far beyond our present conception. Of course, it is generally communicated by the diseased animal, but, like others of its kind, it may be introduced by salt or preserved meat, by hay or feed of any kind, by the clothes of parties who have come in contact with diseased or dead animals. Each vessel then that comes from those parts where the disease is raging ought to be closely inspected, and the strictest quarantine and destruction enforced of all suspected animals or articles.

Unquestionably, if inspectors had been taught to know pleuro-pneumonia epizootica, and placed, as our sheep inspectors are, we might have been yet free from it; but for want of early action, we were deluged by it before one step was taken to ward it off. And so with the late outbreak of scab; had qualified men been at their posts, we would have saved thousands of pounds.

Pleuro-pneumonia and scab have slain their thousands. Rinderpest, if we do not watch, will slay its tens of thousands.

V. S.

Sydney, 29th June.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—As the Government tender for cartage of goods to and from the railway does not seem to be properly understood, I take the liberty, with your permission, of offering my opinions upon the subject, viz.:—

First.—Since the carriers loading for the Interior prefer remaining at Penrith and Picton to load, it has been the usual practice of the carriers having to pay the Sydney merchants, &c., the price of the cartage to the railway, and if the carriers' agents in Sydney obtain the loading they pay the same as the carrier, but often to their own loss.

Second.—I can see no reasonable objection to the scheme if it has a fair trial; the merchants who keep drays in Sydney are few in number, and I think their shipping work is sufficient to keep their own drays employed without supporting them from the source mentioned in the first paragraph.

Third.—I would hope that the Government will carry out their scheme, for I feel confident that after a fair trial it will answer the general public and trading community of this country.

As the cartage in town is to be charged in the railway fares, it will in a great measure prevent the exorbitant charges we have hitherto paid the Sydney draymen, and in a great measure tend to increase the railway traffic by preventing it coming by the road, the merchants and public of Sydney having nothing to pay for the cartage, the consignee paying all, and the contractor having to convey small quantities intended for goods train at the same rate as a ton, say at 20d., which would compel him to take the 1 cwt. at 1d., the contractor having no option of making a minimum charge; and if the rates are the same, or under the present charge, in the tender accepted by the Government, I think that the public in general will have no cause for complaint against the so-called monopoly by a few interested individuals.

GO. A. HEAD.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Monday Evening.

The Customs revenue received to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	196	18	11
Gin	287	14	9
Whisky	32	14	1
Rum	853	10	8
Perfumed spirits	13	10	0
Wine	372	19	3
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	86	11	8
(in bottle)	86	10	0
Tobacco and snuff	93	8	0
Cigars	0	12	3
Tea	1	4	6
Coffee and chicory	18	3	9
Sugar, unrefined	590	2	8
Dried fruits	0	2	6
Gold	6	12	8
Hops	78	17	4
Bonding warehouse duty	346	16	9
Pilotage	38	11	4
Dues	1	10	9
Ad valorem	373	15	1
Package charge	244	2	0
Total	£3904	4	4

The import market continues uncommonly inactive, and merchants report that it is almost impossible to effect sales. The cargo of breadstuffs ex Filomena will likely go on to Melbourne. An offer of 6s. per bushel was refused to-day for the parcel of wheat which forms part of her cargo. The wheat ex Inspector Puls is being stored for higher rates.

The overdue ship Kestrel, from London, arrived this morning with a general cargo.

Mr. Dean advertises for sale, to-morrow, the damaged portion of the cargo of sugar ex Ingarunia, a large assortment of sound Mauritius sugars, teas, rice, cigars, oilmen's stores, &c.

There is a general complaint in commercial circles respecting the delays to which exporters are subjected in receiving payment of drawbacks. The fault is not considered to rest with the Custom House officials, who have had a large amount of additional work thrown upon them by the new tariff, but with the Government, in not providing additional clerical assistance to enable the department to keep pace with the requirements of the public.

The quantity of gold received by the Escorts during the past month amounted to 19,336 oz. 14 dwts. 10 grs., in the following proportions:—From the Western gold-fields, 9693 oz. 16 dwts. 8 grs.; Southern, 8107 oz. 1 dwt. 2 grs.; Northern, 1535 oz. 17 dwts. In June, 1865, the receipts were:—Western, 14,466 oz.; Southern, 9346 oz; Northern, 1493 oz.: total, 25,305 oz. It will thus be seen that there is a comparative decrease in the past month's receipts of 5969 oz., or twenty per cent. of the gross yield. Of this quantity the greatest falling-off is in the yield of the Western gold-fields, amounting to 4773 oz. In the Southern it amounts to 1239 oz. In the Northern there is a small increase of 41 oz. The gross amount received by escort from all our gold-fields during the six months ending the 30th ultimo was 114,373 oz., or a weekly average of 4400 oz., against a gross amount of 146,024 oz. and a weekly average of 5616 ounces for the corresponding period of last year.

The following are the amounts of gold received from the Western, Southern, and Northern gold-fields during the first five months of 1865 and 1866.

1865.	Western.	Southern.	Northern.
January	13,183	10,329	1,744
February	11,843	9,873	1,778
March	14,503	12,820	1,806
April	10,416	10,694	1,597
May	15,187	10,088	1,531
June	14,466	9,346	1,493
	78,424	60,896	9,914
1866.			
January	9,484	7,121	1,836
February	8,363	7,358	1,843
March	8,355	7,318	2,413
April	11,659	5,908	1,887
May	11,948	6,065	1,586
June	9,693	8,107	1,535
	60,532	43,909	10,088

Mr. De Beer's Melbourne shipping and freight report of June 26 is as follows:—

In coal freights from Newcastle a fair amount of business has been consummated at 30s for ports in Java, and 23s for San Francisco, while more tonnage is wanted for those destinations, and also for various of the China ports. A fair amount of business has been done in the intercolonial trade in coals from Newcastle at 15s to Hobson's Bay, and to the various New Zealand ports at 20s. With respect to this important and rapidly-increasing trade, the strong complaints as to the long detention sustained in loading, which were so generally and so justly made some time ago, and which were then to some extent remedied, have again been revived. The accommodation for the large number of vessels of all sizes—including steam colliers, which take precedence of all others—is stated to be quite inadequate, so much so that ships are detained fully a fortnight for their turn to load. Engagements to load at foreign ports have not been numerous during the month. To return from China or India no business has been done, our importers being under the impression that tonnage will be procurable at the various ports in those quarters at something like the ruinous low rates which recently prevailed, their belief being founded on the effect to be produced by the financial panic in England, and the warlike state of matters in Europe, of which we had advices by last mail. Several charters have been concluded to load on the west coast of South America for the colonies, but particulars have been kept strictly private. The Thomas Bell, mentioned in my last report as having taken the berth for Calcutta, has since been chartered to load coals at Newcastle for Shanghai. During the last eighteen months a considerable amount of business has been effected in charters to load guano at several of the islands in the South Pacific for Europe, the chief of which is Malden Island, the large deposit on which is entirely under the control of Messrs. R. B. Nicholson and Co., of this city, they having on its discovery obtained a long lease from the Imperial Government. In the period above stated the firm referred to have loaded about 14,000 tons of shipping, chiefly for England, the greater portion being taken up here, and the matter being of importance to shipowners generally, it is right to state that from the reports of several shipmasters who have loaded there, the anchorage is a safe one, and every dispatch has been given in loading. Messrs. Nicholson and Co. have, at considerable expense, recently laid down moorings, and otherwise arranged for even greater dispatch in loading than hitherto. It is also worthy of remark that our marine insurance companies only charge 1 per cent. additional for loading at Malden Island.

Sales during the Month.—Catherine Jane, barque, 375 tons, built at Picton, 1862, classed A1 4 years, at £2250; Solacia, barque, 431 tons, built at Boston, 1857, classed 3-3 1.1, £2200, Maria Ross (formerly New Empire), ship, 475 tons, built at Maine, 1854, classed 3-3 21, terms private.

Land Communication with New South Wales.—In reply to memorials from Messrs. R. Barr Smith, Dean, Laughton, and Co., R. B. Gow, Acraman, Main, Lindsay, and Co., and others interested in the River Darling and the Barrier Range country, and in the trade with those districts, the Commissioner of Crown Lands has consented to sink a well on the track from Menindie to Boolcomatta; and the Postmaster General has also agreed to include in the next tender for the inland mail service a postal service from Outalpa to Menindie. At present there is a good dray track from Menindie, River Darling, to Boolcomatta Station (Mr. Beck's), N.E. of Kooringa, which will be available at all seasons when this well is sunk, breaking a stage of forty-six miles, now without permanent water. The importance of opening up this route it is difficult to overestimate, as the Darling is at certain seasons of the year unnavigable, and the difficulty of getting stores from Wentworth by the river bank frequently very great. It may be, therefore, fairly concluded that the execution of this comparatively inexpensive work will go far to secure to South Australia the traffic by connection with the Upper Darling. Of late the Adelaide market has been constantly supplied from the Darling with beef and mutton, which, welcome as it was, has, from the lowness of the lower rivers, arrived by the present circuitous route in inferior condition. The new track will offer much greater facilities for travelling stock. The memorialists also state that the New South Wales Government have pledged themselves to give a direct line from Booligal on the Lachlan River to Mount Murchison on the River Darling, with which the proposed South Australian line would work in, and they point out the importance of a mail system cutting through the centre of the settled portions of Australia, and joining Melbourne and Sydney with Adelaide by a straight line across the various rivers instead of by the tedious deviations of their banks.—*S. A. Register*, June 19.

Another Victim to the Bottle.—Saturday's *Western Examiner* states that information was brought to the police on Wednesday morning, that the body of a man was lying in the bush in the neighbourhood of the Racecourse. An inquest was held before the district coroner, on Thursday, and from the facts elicited it appeared the deceased, whose name was Cheesewright, had left the Racecourse Hotel in the course of Tuesday evening, and, whilst inebriated, must have fallen, and been suffocated in the mud. A bottle of the drink which lured him to his ruin was found alongside him.

The Glanmire.—The yield from this gold-field is still on the increase, and the average remuneration must be nearly an ounce and a half per man per week. The field is beginning to wear quite a settled appearance, and could diggers be impressed with its real merits as a gold-field, we are quite sure it would soon become the centre of the largest mining population in the colony.—*Bathurst Times.*

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TELEGRAPHIC EXTENSION.

(From the Brisbane Courier, June 26.)

The report of the Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs in Queensland, which was laid before the Legislative Assembly a few days ago, contains much valuable information. Just now, with the prospect of our Government being able to establish the Torres Straits mail service, it is especially interesting; for by telegraphic extension to Somerset, at Cape York, we might anticipate the English news that would be received per mail steamer via Torres Straits by several days. It will have been seen by the log of the Souchays, on her last return trip, that she left Somerset on the 5th June, arriving here on the 17th, making a difference of twelve days. Supposing, therefore, that Somerset had been connected with Brisbane by the electric wire, we should have anticipated by one week much of the English news received in the telegrams by way of Adelaide.

The extension of the electric telegraph to Cape York is not one of the proposed lines; but a glance at the map will show at once how intimately it is connected with the establishment of the Torres Straits route. The distance from Cardwell, the limit of the proposed telegraphic extension to Cape York, is as nearly as we can judge between six and seven hundred miles. The country through which the line would pass is explored; and we may conclude that the difficulties in constructing the line would not be of such a nature as might not be easily compassed. Extension of the electric telegraph to Cape York, in connection with the Torres Straits route, is, therefore, a work which is at least worthy of the consideration of the Government.

We now turn to some of the details of the report of the Superintendent of Telegraphs. The total number of miles of electric telegraph now in operation in Queensland is 1131½, which is distributed as follows:—Brisbane to the Southern boundary, 157; Brisbane to Cape Moreton, 95; Brisbane, to St. Lawrence, 562¾; Maryborough to Taroom, 227¼; and Rockhampton to Gladstone, 89¼; and an extension from Hawkwood to Taroom, a distance of 84½ miles, has been completed. The following lines are in course of construction:—St. Lawrence to Bowen, 230 miles, 165 of which have been completed; and a branch line, Dalby via Condamine to Roma, which has been completed to a distance of about sixty miles. The extensions proposed are:—A branch line from Nebo to Clermont; a coast line from Bowen via Townsville, to Cardwell; and a trunk line from a point yet to be selected on the line between Bowen and Cardwell to the Albert River, the estimated length of which is five hundred miles.

The construction of this last named line is important in its probable relation in the future to telegraphic communication with Europe. By it a junction of the Australian with the Anglo-Indian lines is contemplated, through the medium of the projected submarine line from Rangoon via Singapore and Java to the Australian Continent. Although we look upon the construction of a line to the Gulf of Carpentaria as of great prospective importance, it is, we believe, open to question whether it is of that urgency which the Superintendent of Telegraphs would lead us to believe it is, as "hastening the advent of telegraphic communication with Europe." Some three years ago Mr. Gisborne, it will be remembered, made an unsuccessful attempt to get the Australian Governments to join in guaranteeing a certain rate of interest on the estimated outlay for the construction of this submarine line. The principal cause of his failure was that there was a feeling that the time had not arrived when such an expenditure would be justified; and no doubt a little jealousy between the colonies had something to do with it. We fully believe that the establishment of continuous telegraphic communication with Europe is only a question of time, and that it may not be far distant when the English capitalist and the Australian Governments may agree upon a scheme for carrying it out. But it seems premature on the faith of something, the accomplishment of which may be very distant in the future, for the Government of this colony to incur the expense of constructing a line at once to the Albert River. It is possible, too, that that point may not be selected as the one which is most suitable for forming the junction. When the Anglo-India and Australian Telegraph is determined on it will be but short work to connect the Albert River with our East Coast telegraph stations; and, in the meantime, the money may be devoted to a more useful and immediately reproductive work.

The completion of telegraphic communication to Bowen in about four months will establish an unbroken chain of lines from Adelaide (in South Australia) to Bowen, a distance coastwise of 2700 miles. This is a fact which speaks volumes for telegraphic extension in Australia. But these, it must be remembered, are only coast lines. To form a correct conception of the length of the telegraphic wires in operation we must take into account the many lines into the interior. There is now an extension in progress from Deniliquin, New South Wales, to the South Australian boundary, which will bring Sydney and Adelaide in direct communication. In Victoria there are 2862½ miles, in South Australia 1074 miles, in New South Wales 3177 miles, and in Queensland 1131½ miles of electric telegraph wire in effective operation. These figures make a total of 8245 miles of line opened in Australia during the last twelve years.

From the Superintendent of Telegraphs' report, we learn that the Queensland lines have been as successful as could be expected during the comparatively short time that most of them have been in operation. During the year 1865 the total revenue from telegraphs was £12,382; and the expenditure £12,226, leaving a balance of revenue in excess of expenditure of £156. The gross revenue, however, includes Government business to the extent of £3630; and the exclusion of that from the returns would show a deficiency of £1884. It would be a very narrow view, however, to take of telegraphic communication in a new colony, to say that its uses should be gauged entirely by the amount of revenue it brought in. The revenue will, of course, improve as the population increases; and when the lines now in course of construction are completed, the increase of revenue from them ought to be greater in proportion than the additional cost of working the department.

Breech-loading Firearms in Russia.—The Russian Government have quite decided that the breech-loading system shall be adopted for small arms throughout the service. There are three Government manufactories in Russia, producing in the aggregate 1000 rifles per week. The quality of the arms made is, in all respects, of the highest class. One kind of breech-loading rifles, made at the Government factory near St. Petersburg, is that most in favour at the present time with the Russian Government, but they have not yet sufficient confidence to adopt it finally; further trials of other systems will be made before a decision is arrived at. The opening of a breech in this arm is effected in much the same way as in the Prussian needle-gun. It is fired with a cap, the escape of gas is prevented by a bullet placed at the back of the charge, which, under the force of the explosion, tightly fills up the back of the breech. After firing, the bullet is thrust forward by the succeeding cartridge, with some little assistance from an arrangement designed to effect the first movement of the bullet, and it then becomes the projectile. Good revolvers (pistols) are also made at the Government establishment at Tula.

The Travels of a Letter.—Mr. G. J. Symons (writing to the Times) gives credit to the Post Office for perseverance with a returned letter, addressed to the "Rev. W. M'Ritchie, Clunie, Perth." He was minister there in 1836. "It was posted on December 29; the next stamp is Perth, December 30 (468 miles); then Ballintuig, December 31 (30 miles more). Thence, till January 4, it appears to have been in the neighbourhood of Dunkeld and Kingussie, having been sent at least 80 miles more; thence it went back to Perth and up to Aberdeen (140 miles); thence to Thurso on January 8 (320 miles), and back to Edinburgh on January 30 (120 miles). It appears on that day to have been sent to some other 'Clunie' in Aberdeenshire, and returned about January 14, another 330 miles; and finding no trace of such a person, this letter was sent back to me (400 miles more) on the 15th. The least distance this letter has travelled in the eighteen days is 1958 miles; probably it has been considerably over two thousand miles, and all for 1d."

Electrical Torpedoes.—Great improvements have been effected in the torpedoes so much used in the late American war. Lieutenant Maury and Mr. N. J. Holmes have devised contrivances by which their integrity can be tested while lying at the bottom of the water, without firing and so destroying them. It is said that for £10,000 Portsmouth might be sealed against any enemy. A regiment or an ironclad could be destroyed at a cost not exceeding one of the monster steel shells, hundreds of which would be used probably with little effect against an attacking fleet. It is stated that the Governments of Russia, Sweden, and Denmark have adopted the system.

The washerwomen of Padiham, near Blackburn, have sent the bellman round to proclaim that, in consequence of the general rise of wages and prices, they will for the future require an advance of 3d. per bundle for washing. The nurses of the same place claim a rise of 10 per cent. in their rate.

The Royal Theatrical Fund Dinner.—The 21st anniversary of the Royal General Theatrical Fund was celebrated in the Freemasons' Tavern on a recent evening. The Lord Mayor presided, and proposed the toast of the evening—"Success to the General Theatrical Fund." Mr. Buckstone responded to the toast, and after some preliminary remarks, in praise of the Lord Mayor, he said:—"On last Lord Mayor's day I had the pleasure of being at an open window in Fleet-street to see and be delighted with the show, when of course I had the gratification of seeing our chairman in his great carriage well taken care of, and guarded by a warlike-looking retainer in a fur cap, and bearing a gigantic sword. (Laughter.) Knowing our chairman not only to be a friend to our fund, but also a patron of the drama, I was one amongst the thousands assembled who gave him a hearty cheer as he passed by in his honourable state. Certainly there were no men in armour or ancient knights, as they used to be called in the civic programme—(laughter)—but as it was said that the expense attending them was applied to a better purpose, and as at all times these knights were neither very striking nor very steady objects in the cavalcade, their absence was not particularly regretted. Having alluded to the men in armour, I am inclined to relate an anecdote connected with them and a former Lord Mayor's show. I once had occasion to represent Richard the Third at the Haymarket Theatre, but being unaccustomed at that house to warlike tragedies, we had no suits of mail in which to encase the captains and soldiers of York and Lancaster. (Laughter.) In this difficulty, I applied to the then manager of Astley's Amphitheatre for the loan of some armour, when almost immediately afterwards a van-load arrived at my stage-door. I sent my thanks to the manager for his kind and prompt compliance with my request, and experienced for him an indescribable feeling of friendship, mingled with gratitude. The only drawback to this generous action was, that the armour was very dirty, and required cleaning. (Laughter.) To accomplish this my men were occupied for two or three days in brightening it up. The night came for the performance of Richard the Third. The armour was donned by the actors, who went into battle certainly, but under difficulties. My Earl of Richmond (Mr. Howe), on lifting up his arm to strike at Richard, could not get it down again, but continued in that striking attitude to the end of the play. (Loud laughter.) Catesby and Ratcliffe wandered about like two animated Dutch ovens, and being unable to see through their visors where they were going, came into collision with each other—(renewed laughter)—some of the helmets having been forced on the heads of some of the soldiers, could not be got off again till long after the tragedy was over; while one disgusted super, who had been laughed at by the audience, and had also experienced a tumble or two, was heard to say, 'If this armour dodge goes on I shall leave the perfession.' (Roars of laughter.) However, the tragedy was played but two nights, when the manager of Astley's immediately sent his van to fetch the armour away, because the next day was Lord Mayor's Day, and it was wanted for the show. (Loud laughter.) I then discovered the reason of my friend's alacrity in lending it me—it required cleaning, and I had to go to the expense of it instead of him. (Repeated laughter.)" Mr. Charles Dickens, in proposing the "Health of the Lord Mayor," made an excellent and humourous speech. A sum of about £500 was contributed to the fund.—Home News, April 26.

The Great Russian Telegraphic Line.—The St. Petersburg journals publish the following summary of a report drawn up by Colonel Bulkley, chief of the expedition dispatched to survey the route of the Russo-American telegraph line:—"The expedition placed in charge of Mr. Conway, which was sent to the Fraser river, conveyed the telegraph line over a distance of 450 miles, and only failed to finish the route marked out for them through want of the necessary material. Mr. Conway states that up to the 57th degree of north latitude there are no obstacles to the placing of the line. M. Kennicott, chief of the second section, had to survey the country between the river Kiptchak and Norton Strait, and to reach the south in order to connect his section with the first. The principal expedition learned from the natives at Fort St. Michael that the Kiptchak and the Youkone are one and the same stream, flowing into the Sea of Behring, and that vessels could easily enter the river. On the American side of Behring's Straits, the only suitable point for landing the telegraph cable was Port Grantly. On the Asiatic shore, Seniavine Strait offers all the conditions desirable. Between this Strait and Port Grantly the bottom of Behring's Straits is covered with ooze and sand. The supposed distance between the two points of submersion of the cable is 178 miles. Further on the Bay of Anadyr, at the mouth of the river of that name, presents a favourable situation for the submersion of the cable. The principal expedition, ascended this river to a distance of about 300 miles from Tolstoy Cape, but could not proceed further on account of the ice. The seashore to the south of the Anadyr is mountainous and offers no suitable spot for the submersion of the cable. The projected submarine telegraph in the Bay of Anadyr extends over a distance of 260 miles. This route can only be avoided by a land line to the north, crossing the Gulf of St. Croix. In order to obtain a survey of the localities in Kamschatka, and of the coast of the Sea of Okhotsk, an expedition was formed under M. Abaza, who discovered that a line might easily be laid between Okhotsk and Yakoutsk, going round the mountains, and reaching the Amoor at a point considerably above its mouth. The most distant regions to the north through which the telegraph line will be carried offer no serious obstacle either to the construction or working of the line. The submersion of the cable can be effected very easily on account of the level and sandy sea bed, and the short length of the cable removes any apprehensions relative to the working of the line. With respect to the land portion of the line, the posts will be as solid in the frozen earth as if they were fixed in stone, and as there are no woods to traverse there is no danger from falling trees. The examination of the line in winter will be a comparatively easy matter, from the facility of travelling by sledges drawn by reindeer or dogs. To cross Behring's Straits 178 marine miles of cable will be required; for the Gulf of Anadyr 200 miles. The depth of the sea is so great that the cable can only be damaged by icebergs, which, however, never appear in Behring's Straits, nor to the south, on account of the northern current. Contrary to the opinion generally received, the native tribes inhabiting the sea coast are peaceable and honest, and hospitable in the highest degree. It is expected that in time they will be very useful to the undertaking. The numbers of the specimens of natural history that have been collected surpass all expectation. Operations will be resumed in the spring."—Galignani's Messenger.

No. 47-66. Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 1st June.

NEW SOUTH WALES COMMISSION FOR THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1867.

All persons who sent New South Wales products to the ensuing Intercolonial Exhibition at Melbourne, are respectfully requested to place their Collections (as soon as it has closed) at the disposal of the Commissioners appointed to ensure a due representation of this colony in the Universal Exhibition, to be held in Paris in 1867.

T. A. MURRAY, Executive Commissioner.

STEAM POSTAL SERVICE between BRISBANE or SYDNEY, and BATAVIA or SINGAPORE via TORRES STRAITS.—Postponement of Time for receiving Tenders.—General Post Office, Brisbane, June twentieth (20th), 1866.—His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to POSTPONE the time for the reception of tenders for the above service, as advertised in the Government Gazette of the seventeenth (17th) January ultimo to the 5th July proximo.

By his Excellency's command, J. DOUGLAS, Postmaster-General.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Paperhangings of every description, by the case or bale, from 4d per roll.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Paperhangers' canvas, 4½d per yard; boiled, raw, and colza oil, turps, &c., always on hand.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Kerosene oil, gold leaf, brushware, and every description of colours, cheaper than any other house in the trade, at WALTER RENNY'S, 170, Pitt-street.

COLZA OIL, in drums, now landing. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

BORING RODS.—A set of Boring Tools, Rods, and Pipes complete, with duplicate set of bottom tools, on SALE by LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.—JOHN OAKEY and SONS, Manufacturers of Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth, Indiarubber Knife-boards, Silversmiths' Soap, for cleaning and polishing silver, electro-plate, plate-glass, &c. Scotch, French, London, Russian, and other Glues. Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road, London, S.

WASTE PAPER for SALE. Apply at the Herald Office.

WINTER DRAPERY. ANNUAL SALE.
Amongst the reductions made this season the following are noticeable:—
French merinoes, 2s 3d, 2s 6d, reduced in price to 1s 9½d per yard
French merinoes, 2s 7½d, 2s 9d, 2s 11d, reduced in price to 1s 11½d per yard
French merinoes, 4s 3d, 4s 6d, 4s 9d, reduced in price to 2s 11d per yard, 45 inches wide
New brown and violet winceys, reduced in price to 6½d per yard
Extra colours and qualities, 12½d, reduced in price to 9½d per yard
The new stripe poplinetts, 1s 6d, reduced in price to 12½d, yard wide
Tartan mohairs, 9½d, reduced in price to 6½d
Real welsh flannels, 2s 6d, 2s 9d, reduced in price to 1s 9d per yard
Extra fine saxony welsh, 2s 11d, 3s 3d, 3s 6d, reduced in price to 1s 11½d per yard
Rich stripe check and bar glaces, £2 2s, reduced in price to £1 10s 6d full dress
Youths' and misses' cloth gloves, 1s 4½d, 1s 6d, 1s 9d, reduced in price to 8½d per pair
Ladies' cloth gloves, Dent's, 2s, 2s 3d, 2s 6d, reduced in price to 10½d per pair
Gentlemen's extra quality cloth gloves, 2s 6d, 2s 9d, 3s, reduced in price to 1s per pair
Plain and watered bonnet ribbons, 10½d, reduced in price to 2½d per yard
Black and coloured bonnet ribbons, 1s 3d, reduced in price to 3½d per yard
Extra widths extra qualities, 1s 6d and 1s 9d, reduced in price to 4½d per yard
Scarlet llama sleeves, 2s 6d, 2s 9d, 3s, reduced in price to 7½d per pair
French wove corsets, 4s 9d, reduced in price to 2s 6d per pair
Double coutille, front fastenings, 7s 6d, reduced in price to 2s 11d per pair
Toilet quilts, 3 yards long, 18s 6d, reduced in price to 10s 9d
Half fine doeskin, all wool, 4s 3d, 4s 6d, reduced in price to 2s 11d
All-wool twist tweeds, 3s 9d, 4s 3d, reduced in price to 2s 11d per yard
Gentlemen's all-wool tweed suits, £3 3s, reduced in price to £1 15s the suit
Boys' and youths' knickerbocker suits, 18s 6d, reduced in price to 10s 6d the suit.
The attention of the trade, private families, and all purchasers of winter drapery is respectfully invited to this Sale.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., 350, George-street.

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL BALL.—A choice assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's White, Lavender, and Tinted Josephine Kid Gloves
Gentlemen's White, Lavender, French, Grey, and Black Ties
Gentlemen's Dress Shirts and Collars
Gosnell's, Piesse and Lubin's, and Chardin's Perfumery.
At PEAPE'S and SHAW'S, City Hosiery and Glove Warehouse, 338, George-street.

RUSH and ROUSSEAU having made a very advantageous purchase (for cash) of one thousand pounds' worth of FANCY MATERIALS suitable for ladies, and children's WINTER DRESSES, invite the attention of intending purchasers to the different lots.
No. 1—Check tweeds, 8½d per yard
No. 2—Fancy camlets, 10½d ditto
No. 3—Chene ditto, 11½d ditto
No. 4—Check ditto, 12½d ditto.
618, Brickfield-hill, George-street.

RUSH and ROUSSEAU invite special attention to their large and elegant stock of ladies' HOUSE JACKETS and Brighton WALKING JACKETS, quite new shapes, direct from London, from 10s 6d to 25s.
Also children's black, coloured, and scarlet cloth jackets, all sizes, from 4s 6d to 10s 6d.
THE NEW MANTLE ROOM, 618, Brickfield-hill, George-street.

RUSH and ROUSSEAU have this day opened 20 cartoons of elegant VELVET and TERRY VELVET BONNETS, direct from Paris, 15s 6d to 25s.
Also 60 cartoons of ladies' and children's black straw hats, new shapes, from 1s 6d to 6s 9d.
THE NEW MILLINERY ROOMS, 618, Brickfield-hill, George-street.

W. HOWES, Tailor.—Best materials, FIT, and workmanship, LOWEST CHARGES. Nearly opposite the School of Arts, Pitt-street.
Having just received a very choice assortment of first-class Woollens (new styles), W. HOWES solicits the public to an inspection of the same, assuring them that all orders forthwith shall be executed at lower prices than ever, and in such first-class style that cannot fail to give entire satisfaction.
☞ Please note the address—
W. HOWES, Tailor and Pantaloon Maker, also, Ladies' Riding Habits, 264, Pitt-street, nearly opposite Tattersall's Hotel, and School of Arts.

MARKET CLOTH HALL, 494, George-street, opposite the Fruit Markets, not the Haymarket.
All-wool Tweed Trousers, to measure, 15s.
Black Cloth Trousers, to order, 20s.

CRINOLINES.—Thompson's Prize Medal Skirts, 30 rows, 8s 11d, worth 17s 6d. Glancy, 668, Brickfield-hill.

BLACK STRAW HATS, new shapes, trimmed, from 3s 11d, untrimmed 1s 11d, half the regular price.

WINTER DRESSES, Warm Shawls, Flannels, 10½d, Blankets, 6s 11d pair. Glancy, 668, Brickfield-hill.

G. LORKING, Wholesale Clothing Manufactory and General Outfitting Warehouse, 303, George-street.

G. LORKING, Wholesale Woollen Draper.—Lengths cut to the trade.

SWYNY and SON are manufacturing genuine French calf elastic side Boots, at 16s. 66, Market-street.

SWYNY and SON are manufacturing gents' kangaroo elastic-side Boots, at 12s 6d, warranted. 66, Market-st.

LADIES' White Kid Boots, just opened, in beautiful condition, low in price. B. COCKS, George-street.

NOVELTIES in Gentlemen's Collars—Shakspere and Milton. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

CHILDREN'S Cashmere Knickerbocker Hose, new designs. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

GENTLEMEN'S Dress Shirts—the newest frill fronts. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

BAZAAR.—The only one we know of is LEMAIRE'S London and Paris Bazaar, opposite Markets.

TOYS, dolls, fancy articles in endless variety, at LEMAIRE'S Toy and Fancy Bazaar, opp. Markets.

THE newest toys just unpacked, at the London and Paris Bazaar, George-street, opposite Markets.

MATTRESSES and PALLIASSES made, of the best materials.
Hair
Fibre
Wool
Flax.
Mattresses cleaned by steam.
W. REASON, 7, Bridge-street.

CITY BEDDING WAREHOUSE.—Horsehair Mattresses, 1s 9d lb.; coir fibre mattresses, from 10s 6d to 30s; flax mattresses, from 7s 6d to 25s; palliasses, from 14s to 20s; mattresses cleaned and re-made by steam. J. LAWLER, 286, Pitt-street (opposite T. Moore's); and at the Steam Works, Liverpool-street West.

IRON BEDSTEADS, Palliasses, Mattresses, and Beds, in great variety, at R. M. PITE'S, 183, Kent-street, by Gas-lane.

TO STOREKEEPERS and others.—500 Calico TENTS, of all sizes. ISAAC MOSS.

CANVAS TENTS.—Canvas Tents! Canvas Tents! all sizes. ISAAC MOSS.

ON SALE, the largest stock of TARPAULINS in the trade, 26 x 22, 24 x 20, 22 x 20, 22 x 18, 20 x 18, 18 x 16, 16 x 14, 14 x 12, 12 x 10, 10 x 8, at ISAAC MOSS'S, 712 and 714, George-street South.

TOBACCO.—The undersigned are in receipt of regular shipments of the well-known England Twist. WILLIAM WOLFEN and CO., Custom House-buildings.

STEAM-ENGINES and BOILERS.—One 25-horse power horizontal engine and boiler
One 8-horse power portable ditto, on wheels
One 4-horse power portable ditto, with hoisting winch
Boiler plate, Lowmoor plate, tubes
Angle iron boiler rivets, V. I. R. bolting
Fencing wire, Nos. 4 to 7; galvanized iron, &c.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

GOSPEL OAK GALVANIZED IRON Tinned and Untinned. Obtained the only Prize Medal in the Trade at the International Exhibition of 1862. This is the oldest manufacture in the galvanized iron trade, it having been established at Messrs. J. and E. Walker's, Gospel Oak-street Mills, Tipton, Staffordshire, in 1842, and for some years was sold under the name of the late firm of Morewood and Rogers.
It is now to be obtained through all merchants, and only of WILLIAM LEE, Sole Agent, 74, King William-street, London.
Observe the Brand as follows:—
"Walker, G" anchor "O, Gospel Oak, Tinned." "Crown, double R, Gospel Oak Untinned."

MOWING and REAPING MACHINES, &c.—Beagle Mower and Reapers, £36 each
Moulier Champion Mowers, £35 each
Buckeye Mowers, £35 each
Horse Hayrakes, with driver's seat, £8 10s each
Revolving Rakes, £3 each
Horse Hayforks for stacking, 60s each
Ploughs, one to two horse, from 50s to 84s, extra shares.
S. HEBBLEWHITE and CO., 293, Pitt, and 459, George streets.

TURKISH BATH, BLIGH-STREET,
Open Daily for Ladies and Gentlemen.
"A very important addition has been made to our means of preventing and treating disease by the revival of the Roman or Turkish Bath." "This you should be acquainted with, or you will find your patients know more about it than you do yourselves, and nothing can be conceived more damaging to your prospects of professional success."—T. Spencer Wells Lecture to the Grosvenor-place School of Medicine.—Medical Times and Gazette.
"But the Bath is of still greater importance to the healthy than the sick; for to be kept well is better than to be cured, and a harmless, luxurious, invigorating, and life-prolonging recreation, is better than all medicine." "The bath is to the individual man, comprising his liver, kidneys, and skin, what the sun is to the world and its inhabitants."—Dr. Erasmus Wilson.
"I am more and more, every day persuaded, by my experience of the great value of the Turkish Bath. I have been boiled, or rather roasted, again into youth."—Sir John Fife, M.D., introducer of the bath into the Newcastle Infirmary.
"In Cyprus, where there is a mixed Mahometan and Christian population, the Mahometans, who use the Turkish bath, are almost free from consumption; while the Christians, who do not use it, fall frequent victims to the disease."—Dr. Barter.
"Gout and rheumatism are hardly known among the bathing population of Turkey."—Urquhart.
"The Turkish bath is looked upon so much in the light of a panacea, that the lower orders never dream of consulting a physician when taken ill."—Dr. Millingen, Physician to the Sultan.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.—New Discovery.—Toothache cured in one moment by Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-Dentist, 27, Hunter-street, Sydney. Artificial Teeth supplied, from a single tooth to a full set. Charges moderate. Teeth extracted without pain. Decayed teeth filled, which will last many years. Advice gratis.

TOOTHACHE CURED in an instant with GEORGE'S Odontalgic Essence. 2s. 6d. per bottle. 27, Hunter-st.

NOTICE.—Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-Dentist, will be in attendance at the Fitzroy Hotel, Windsor, 3rd July.

THIRTY YEARS' PRACTICE.—Dr. EMANUEL, Dentist. Established 1842, Pitt-st. N., opp. Tooquod's.

A GOOD FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST, with a prudent use, has saved many a life; and yet we think the idea might be improved upon and reduced to a more simple form. Take some good compound, such as COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, and we find that the desired end may be obtained without scales and weights, or little mysterious compartments and enchanted bottles with crystal stoppers. Others might be used, but COCKLE'S PILLS, as tested by many thousands of persons and found to answer their purpose so well, may be set down as the best.—Observer.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.—SYDNEY. Messrs. ROW, 210, Pitt-street; Mr J. S. NORRIE, 56, William-street.

HOWARD'S QUININE, in 1 oz. bottles, on SALE. M. A. WORMS and CO., No 249, George-street.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the most gentle yet most effective aperient, and therefore better calculated for a family medicine than any other drug. They always set the stomach right, rouse the liver, stimulate the kidneys, and thoroughly cleanse the whole system. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and at all druggists.

EPPS'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—Homœopathic Practitioners, and the medical profession generally, recommend COCOA as being the most healthful of all beverages. When the doctrine of homœopathy was first introduced into England, there were to be obtained no preparations of cocoa either attractive to the taste or acceptable to the stomach; the nut was either supplied in the crude state, or so unskilfully manufactured as to obtain little notice. J. EPPS, of London, homœopathic chemist, was induced, in the year 1839, to turn his attention to this subject, and at length succeeded, with the assistance of elaborate machinery, in being the first to introduce an article pure in its composition, and so refined by the perfect trituration it receives in the process it passes through, as to be most acceptable to the delicate stomach.
BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.
For general use, EPPS'S COCOA is distinguished as invigorating, with a grateful smoothness and delicious aroma. Dr. Hassall, in his work "Food, and its Adulterations," says:—"Cocoa contains a great variety of important nutritive principles—every ingredient necessary to the growth and sustenance of the body." Again, "As a nutritive, Cocoa stands very much higher than either Coffee or Tea." Directions:—Two teaspoonfuls of the powder in a breakfast cup, filled up with boiling water or milk. Tin lined, ¼-lb., ½-lb., and 1-lb. Packets. Sold by Grocers, Confectioners, and Chemists. Each Packet is labelled J. Epps, Homœopathic Chemist, 112, Great Russell-street, 170, Piccadilly, and 48, Threadneedle-street; Manufactory, 398, Euston Road, London.

THE ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, invented and manufactured by RICHARD FREEMAN.—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Spasms, Neuralgia, Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Hooping Coughs, Asthma, immediately relieved, and most cases cured, by FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE. It is largely employed in hospital and private practice by the highest members of the medical profession as a remedy of intrinsic value in the above diseases. In tropical climates it is used par excellence, as the remedy in Cholera, Diarrhœa, and Dysentery.
The Right Honorable Earl Russell graciously transmitted to me, R. Freeman, the inventor and manufacturer of Chlorodyne, the following extract of a despatch from Acting Consul Webb, dated Manila, September 17th, 1865:—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects in epidemic Cholera has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke I have saved several lives."
Numerous testimonials from the most eminent members of the medical profession enclosed with each bottle; also full and explicit directions. Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, by the inventor, RICHARD FREEMAN, Pharmaceutist, 70, Kennington Park Road, London, S., and by all chemists. None genuine without the words "Freeman's Original Chlorodyne" on the stamp around each bottle.
Wholesale agents, Messrs. J. and E. ROW, 210, Pitt-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned:—
Muntz metal and nails
Ginger, bleached and unbleached
Turkey opium, canary seed
Barracci juice, cream of tartar
Refined saltpetre, quinine
Holloway's pills and ointment
Colman's and Keene's mustards
Robinson's patent groats
Twine, white lead, red lead
Yellow ochre, umber, patent driers
Brimstone, bright varnish
Red paint, lampblack, venetian red
Painters' brushware
Spring steel, first quality, 2 x ½ and 3½ x ½
Cast steel, first quality, ⅜ and ½
Ditto ditto, second ditto, ½
Double shear steel, 1½ x ½, 2 x ½, 1½ x ½
Cotton waste, galvanized iron tube
Galvanized iron and black tubing
Candle cotton, French wire nails
Hair seating, 18, 20, 22, 24 inch
Porter corks, bottling wire
Block tin, grain tin, Ewbank's nails
Corrugated iron, galvanized iron tiles, &c.
HENRY CHATTO and CO., Treasury Auction Rooms.

ARMIDALE.
Referring to an Advertisement which appeared in the Herald, on Wednesday, the 20th June, headed "To Tinsmiths and Galvanized Iron Workers," I beg to state that the said advertisement is a delusion and a sham, inasmuch as the undersigned has been established here, in that business, for the last six years, and still carries it on successfully, both Wholesale and Retail, in this town and surrounding districts, besides which he has in connection with the business, a General Assortment of Tinware and Hardware.
THIS BUSINESS IS NOW FOR SALE, in consequence of the ill health of the proprietor, and parties who are desirous of purchasing this Old and well established Business, Goodwill, and Stock-in-trade, can obtain terms and all particulars by applying to the Proprietor; or to F. LASSETTER, Esq., Merchant, George-street, Sydney.
THE PROPRIETOR would also notify to intending purchasers that this is the only business of the kind in the DISTRICT OF NEW ENGLAND.
The following is the Working Machinery and Tools in connection with this business, and every article is guaranteed by the proprietor to be A1:—
No. 1.—A grooving machine
No. 2.—Large burring machine
No. 3.—Small burring machine
No. 4.—A big edge machine
No. 5.—A small edge machine
No. 6.—A swaging machine with extra faces
No. 7.—An English folding machine
No. 8.—A paring down machine
No. 9.—Beading rollers
No. 10.—A circle cutter, with extra cutters
No. 11.—A wiring machine
No. 12.—A bottom closing or double seaming machine
and a complete set of hand tools of every description necessary for carrying on the trade. Superior American shears, &c., &c.; also a portable forge, anvil, and gunsmiths' tools, several benches, fittings, patterns, and material in trade.
This is an opportunity that very seldom occurs to a man of small capital, to buy such a business in one of the most prosperous towns and districts in the colony. The terms will be reasonable, but should no eligible offer be made, the proprietor intends to carry on the business, as he has a competent hand already engaged, who could manage the business successfully.
For full particulars apply to F. LASSETTER, Esq., Merchant, George-street, Sydney; or to the proprietor—J. F. SCHMIDT, Bunden-street, Armidale.
June 23rd, 1866.

FOR SALE.—The Goodwill and Furniture of the Melbourne Boarding House. 20, Sussex-street.

GOODLET and SMITH, Timber and Galvanized Iron Merchants, 483, George-street, near Bathurst-street. Victoria Saw Mills, Erskine-street. 7, Parramatta-street, near Railway Bridge. Pottery, south end of Riley-street, Surry Hills.

5000 DOORS, Glazed Sashes, Casements, Moulding, Skirting, Architraves, on hand, and made to order
360,000 feet American shelving and flooring, at reduced prices
Galvanized iron, tiles, ridging, guttering, &c.
Earthenware drain pipes, junctions, bends, closet-pans, &c.
Firebricks, tiles, chimneypots, fireclay, &c.
Portland cement, various brands.
GOODLET and SMITH—
483, George-street, near Bathurst-street;
Victoria Saw Mills, Erskine-street;
7, Parramatta-street, near Railway Bridge;
Pottery, south end of Riley-street, Surry Hills.

KAURI SPARS and PLANK, all lengths and sizes, at Booth's Balmain Saw Mills, and 11, Sussex-st.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

BILLET WOOD, on SALE by the truck. S. GRAHAM, auctioneer, Sydney Railway Station.

CEDAR.—Cut Cedar, just arrived, for SALE. J. and ISBESTER, Phœnix Wharf.

FOR SALE, 15,000 TREENAILS. Apply to JOHN FRAZER and CO.

FOR SALE, the Victoria INN, situate at Parramatta North, containing bar, 6 rooms, detached kitchen; well built stable; rented at present by Mr. M'Bryan. Apply to Mr. JOHN TROTT, Parramatta.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, containing 5 rooms, with an acre of land, and good water. Price £250. Apply to Mr. ROLIN, Solicitor, 219, Pitt-street, Sydney.

HUNTER'S Hill.—To be SOLD, or LET, stone COTTAGE of seven rooms, water frontage, with wharf and bathing-house, terrace garden; at present occupied by G. H. Deffell, Esq. Apply, 18, York-street.

FIRST-CLASS young COW for SALE; calve in a few days. GIBSON'S Repository, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a good BUGGY COB, any trial given. Sugar Works, Parramatta-street.

FOR SALE, a quiet upstanding HORSE, suitable for carriage or dogcart; any trial given. JOHN HURST and CO., 109, Bathurst-street.

FOR SALE, HORSE, BUGGY, and HARNESS, at Bendolba Cottage, Elias-street, Upper Paddington. Price £47.

FOR SALE, a light WAGGON, tilted, with harness, price £16. Mr. W. MOORE, 242, Elizabeth-st. S.

PAIR Buggy HORSES, 5 and 6 years old, in good condition, for SALE, at NORFOLK'S, 450, Pitt-street.

A FIRST-CLASS Double-seated BUGGY and HARNESS, for Sale or Exchange for a Dogcart, gig, or other goods. J. H. NIXON, 87, Elizabeth-street North.

STATIONS FOR SALE.
Several very superior Stations, with sheep, in the
Gwydir
Lachlan, and
Bligh Districts of New South Wales.
And in Queensland—
On Peery Downs
On the Nogoa
In the Leichhardt and
The Kennedy Districts,
with sheep and cattle; all lightly stocked.
These stations are all of the highest class. Also
Some splendid blocks of unstocked country on the West Bogan.
CORNISH and HAY. June 8th.

STORE SHEEP.—
15,000 maiden ewes, in lots to suit purchasers
5000, 2 and 4 tooth, ditto
30,000 prime store wethers, 3, 4, and 5 years, ditto.
P. N. TREBECK, Stock and Station Broker, 80, Margaret-street.

STORE CATTLE.—
2000 prime bullocks, near Dubbo
600 spayed cows, and 500 bullocks, Glen Innes
2000 mixed, Culgoa River
Several choice lots, in New England, Clarence, and borders of Queensland.
P. N. TREBECK, 83, Margaret-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Messrs. Pearse, Son, and Brydon, to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY,
182 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers. The noted JP brand.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Bowman, Brothers, to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY, 5th July, at 11 o'clock,
150 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Fat Sheep. Fat Sheep.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Sloper Cox, Esq., to sell by auction, TO-MORROW, at Mr. Meares' Yards, at 11 o'clock,
347 prime fat sheep, in lots to suit purchasers.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from James Scivel, Esq., to sell by auction, at his New Smithfield Yards, Annandale, on WEDNESDAY next, the 4th instant, at 2 o'clock,
100 head of prime fat cattle, from the noted A. A. Company's herd.

To Railway Contractors, Teamsters, &c.

Draught Horses and Drays for Sale by Auction, at Penrith, 7th July.

W. TINDALE will sell by auction, at the Victoria Bridge Inn, Emu Plains, Penrith, on SATURDAY, 7th July, at 12 o'clock,
10 heavy draught horses
3 drays
1 timber carriage
10 sets harness.
It need only be mentioned to call general attention that these are the celebrated teams of Messrs. Duxbury and Kerr, railway contractors, and are now for disposal as their contract is completed and dissolution of partnership.

TUESDAY'S General Sale.

MARTYN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The usual variety of saddle and harness horses, vehicles, harness, saddlery, &c., &c.

To Coachmakers, Livery Stable Keepers, Private Gentlemen and others.

Dogcarts, Coachmakers' Materials, Harness, &c.

Without reserve, to close consignments.

MESSRS. MARTYN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on THURSDAY next, at 12 o'clock,
3 four-wheel dogcarts, by Vesey, of Bath, built of best material and workmanship
2 two-wheel ditto by same maker, ditto ditto
Best plated tandem and gig harness
Ash stanchions, and cart shafts
Felloes, fellee pieces, slatheads
Valance, pine boards, lamps, &c.

TO BE SOLD, at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street, by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Horses, carts, drays, buggies, waggons, spring-carts, &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale. Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

Illawarra Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Messrs. Haddon and Carroll to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on WEDNESDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
14 first-class horses, all well broken and in good condition, described as a very serviceable lot.

Fat Cattle.

At the Annandale Yards, TO-MORROW, Wednesday.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Messrs. Dangar, Brothers, to sell by auction, at the above Yards, TO-MORROW, at half-past 2 o'clock,
120 head of fat cattle, from their celebrated stations, Myall Creek.

Prime Fat Sheep.

BURT and CO. are instructed by W. Chambers, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock,
300 particularly fine fat sheep, fed on cultivated land.

BEARDMORE and STOKES will sell by auction, at the Railway, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, corn, and wood.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.

W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, hay, straw; and at his Stores, at 2 o'clock, fruit.

Hay, Straw, and Chaff.

F. P. MEARES (successor to Thomas Dawson) will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Unpressed hay, straw, and chaff, by the truck load.
Terms cash.

Continuation Sale.

In the Insolvent Estate of Peter M'William, storekeeper, Dungog.

At the Auction Mart, Pitt and Park streets.

WEDNESDAY, 4th July, at 11 o'clock.

To Country Storekeepers, Drapers, General Dealers, and others.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the Official Assignee in the above estate to sell by auction, at his Mart, Pitt and Park streets, on WEDNESDAY, 4th July, at 11 o'clock,
Drapery, tweed suits, tobacco, and sundry miscellaneous stock of a general storekeeper.
Terms, cash.

Watches, Jewellery, Clothing, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Gold and silver watches
Chains, rings, brooches, &c.
New and second-hand clothing
Boots, shoes, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, July 4th, at 11 o'clock, At the Old Bank of Australasia.

An excellent Opportunity for a Small Capitalist.

Snug Leasehold Property, having 30 feet frontage to Moncur-street, and 90 feet frontage to Morrel-street, WOOLLAHRA, on which is erected a comfortable 4-roomed Brick COTTAGE and a well-built Weatherboard Cottage, in good repair, one of which realises 9s per week and the other 12s per week. There is a Well of good water on the premises, with a plentiful supply of pure water, which never fails in the driest seasons.
The ground rent is £5 10s per annum, and the lease has about 90 years to run.
TITLE GUARANTEED.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, July 4th, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, July 4th, at 11 o'clock. At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Highly Important Unreserved Sale of first-class Household Furniture and Effects.

To Gentlemen Furnishing
To Country Buyers
To Hotel Keepers, and others.

Removed to the Rooms for convenience of sale.

An elegant Drawing-room Suite, covered in blue and gold brocatelle
Octagonal Walnut Loo Table, to match
Handsome Pier Glass, Brussel's Carpet
Glass Shades of Wax Fruits and Flowers
Vases, Statuettes, and Oil Paintings
Massive Telescope Dining Table, with patent screw
Spanish Mahogany Couch, covered in morocco
Arm Chair, and six Chairs to match
Dinner Waggon, Dinner Service
China Breakfast Service
Cut-glass Decanters and Wine Glasses
Brilliant-toned Pianoforte, by Broadwood
Music Stool
Iron Bedsteads and Bedding
Chests of Drawers, Wardrobes
Cooking Stove, Culinary Utensils, and Sundries, &c., &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, July 4th, at 11 o'clock,
Valuable household furniture.
Terms, cash.
The above are now on view.

On THURSDAY, July 5th, at 11 o'clock. At No. 148, Castlereagh-street North.

To Parties Furnishing and others.

Elegant and Substantial Household Furniture and Effects, the Property of a Gentleman leaving the Colony.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at No. 148, Castlereagh-street North, on THURSDAY, July 5th, at 11 o'clock,
An elegant walnut suite, covered in damask
A brilliant-toned walnut pianoforte, repetition action, with all the modern improvements
Powerful harmonium, three stops
Pier glasses, carpets, ornaments
Iron bedsteads and bedroom furniture, and sundries.
Terms, cash.
On view on Wednesday.

Preliminary Notice.

At the Old Bank of Australasia, on an early day.

The Extensive and Valuable Library of the late D. H. Deniehy, Esq.

To Librarians, Booksellers, Collectors of rare Works, Committees of Schools of Literature, and Art, and others.
5000 Volumes of Works, in every department of Literature.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on an early day,
The largest and most valuable collection of rare works in the colony.
Terms, cash.
Catalogues will be speedily issued.

Preliminary Notice.

At the Old Bank of Australasia, on an early day.

To Gentlemen Furnishing and others.

Highly Important Unreserved Sale by Auction of 18 Packages of New and Fashionable Parisian Furniture, Just landed ex St. Marc, from Bordeaux.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on an early day,
A choice assortment of cabinets, whatnots, bookstands, fancy chairs, canterburies, and fancy goods.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

At the Residence of the late Dr. West, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, on an early day.

To Connoisseurs and Lovers of the Fine Arts and others.

Highly Important Sale by Auction of one of the most valuable Collections of
OIL PAINTINGS
MARBLE STATUARY
RARE OLD CHINA
BRONZES
CURIOSITIES and WORKS of ART,
In the Australian Colonies.
Also,
Elegant and Substantial Household Furniture, Glass, China, &c., and
AN EXTENSIVE LIBRARY OF VALUABLE BOOKS.
Full particulars of which will be published and Catalogues issued as speedily as possible.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, on an early day,
The late Dr. West's large and valuable collection of rare oil paintings, bronzes, works of art, &c.
Terms, cash.

Retail Boot and Shoe Stock.

On the Premises of Mr. W. Peatt, 61, Parramatta-street, who is giving up business.

THIS DAY, 3rd, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from Mr. W. Peatt, 61, Parramatta-street, who is giving up business, to sell by auction, on the Premises,
The whole of the stock-in-trade of boots and shoes, the principal portion of which is colonial made goods; also, shop-seat, chairs, &c.
Terms at sale.

Drapery, Manchester Goods, Clothing, &c., &c. Now landing ex Glengairn.

THURSDAY, 4th,
FRIDAY, 5th,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
Several consignments drapery, Manchester goods, clothing, &c., &c.
Particulars on Wednesday.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page3922906

TUESDAY, 3rd July, 1866.

TRANTER'S PATENT REVOLVERS
DEAN and ADAMS'S DITTO
TERRY'S CARBINES.

To Gunsmiths, Ironmongers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 3rd July, 1866, at 11 o'clock,
The undermentioned shipment of the following goods, viz:
30 Tranter's patent 51 G. revolvers, in mahogany cases, with implements
30 Deane and Adams's ditto, in oak and mahogany cases, with implements
50 Terry's 30 bore carbines, with implements complete.
Also,
Cartridges, sets of accoutrements, &c.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 3rd July, 1866.

GENERAL IRONMONGERY
BULLOCK CHAINS
LOCKS, CORN-SHELLERS
SHOVELS, AXES, PICKS, &c.

To Ironmongers
To Ironfounders
To Country Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 3rd July, 1866, at 11,
Invoices of
General ironmongery
Bullock chains, locks
Corn-shellers, shovels, axes, picks, &c.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, 3rd July, 1866.

ASSORTED HOLLOWARE
ASSORTED HOLLOWARE
ASSORTED HOLLOWARE.
Also
ASSORTED ENAMELLED WARE.

To Ironmongers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11,
5 packages assorted holloware
2 ditto ditto enamelled ware.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, 3rd July, 1866.

RIM LOCKS
RIM LOCKS
RIM LOCKS.

To Locksmiths, Ironmongers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11,
Ex Albert Victor,
On account of the shippers,
DA&Co.,
36 dozen No. 60 rim locks, 3-bolt.

15	15	3	3
6 inch.	7 inch.	8 inch.	9 inch.

Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 4th July, 1866.

BOOTS and SHOES
BOOTS and SHOES
BOOTS and SHOES.

To Boot and Shoe Buyers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 4th July, 1866, at 11,
60 packages of boots and shoes, comprising a seasonable assortment, and suited for the present requirements of the trade.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Boots and Shoes.

On account of whom it may concern, ex Vernon, from London.

To Boot and Shoe Makers and other Buyers.

N. COLLIER has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Commercial Sale Rooms, 249, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The following packages of boots and shoes, all more or less damaged:—
WC in diamond,
151—1 trunk containing
72 pairs French cashmere boots, E.S., channels R.B.
156—1 trunk containing
72 pairs calf patent garabaldis, rivets, clumps, T.P.H.
160—1 trunk, containing
72 pairs best French cashmere, M.H., E.S.
172—1 trunk, containing
72 pairs cashmere, rivet, M.H., E.S.
159—1 package, containing 3 boxes, as follows—
155 § 60 pairs memel balmorals, rivets, 3 to 6
156 § 60 ditto ditto ditto, ditto, ditto
157 § 72 ditto kid ditto, ditto, 1 to 5
169—1 package, containing 3 boxes, as follows—
163 § 72 pairs kid balmorals, 1 to 5
164 § 72 pairs kid balmorals, 3 to 5
165 § 72 pairs children's kid, E.S., S.H., 3 to 5.
Terms at sale.

Light French Calfskins
Ditto English Ditto.

Ex Lady Octavia.

Important to the Boot and Shoe Trade, and others.

N. COLLIER has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 249, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th July, at 11 o'clock,
3 cases superior light French calfskins
2 ditto English ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes
Saddlery. Saddlery.

To the Boot and Shoe Trade, Saddlers, and others.

N. COLLIER has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 249, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve, to close the shipments,
65 trunks boots and shoes
10 cases assorted saddlery, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

On WEDNESDAY, July 4th, at 11 o'clock.

Ex John Bellamy and Vernon.

18 Packages, consisting of
Handsome Workboxes and Dressing Cases
Writing Cases, Glove Boxes
Papier-maché Goods
Ladies' Companions
Ditto Bags and Reticules
Purses, Pocketbooks
Letter and Note Paper, plain and coloured
Envelopes, Black Lead Pencils
Fancy Wooden Goods
And a large assortment of Fancy Goods too varied to particularise.

☞ Without the slightest reserve.

Important to Buyers of Fancy Goods, Stationers, Dealers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 4th July, at 11 o'clock,
18 packages, as above.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 3rd July.

To Drapers
To Outfitters
To Hatters, and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 3rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of general drapery, ready-made clothing, hats, and caps.
Just landed ex John Bellamy and Lady Octavia.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 3rd July.

☞ On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Shakespeare, Dalgleish, master, from London.

All more or less damaged by sea water.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 3rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Shakespeare, from London,
235-1523—One bale containing
12 pieces No. 6 best navy canvas, baling
1525—One bale containing
12 pieces No. 6 striped hessians, baling.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 4th July.

NEW AND VALUABLE BOOKS in every Department of Literature, beautifully bound and profusely illustrated.

Now landing ex Lady Octavia and Vernon.

To Librarians
To Booksellers
To Students and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 4th July, at 11 o'clock,
A large and well-selected assortment of books in every department of literature.

☞ Catalogues are now ready, and may be had on application at the Rooms.

In the Assigned Estate of Maher and Divine, Storekeepers, West Maitland, by order of the Trustees.

To Tailors, Woollen Drapers, Clothiers, and others.

WEDNESDAY, July 4th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on WEDNESDAY, July 4th, at 11 o'clock,
The stock-in-trade of the above, consisting of fancy tweeds, meltons, fancy does, black broads, drills, alpacas, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary.

Sale of Drapery, Slops, Woollens, &c., &c.

WEDNESDAY, July 4th.

To Drapers, Woollen Drapers, Outfitters, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on WEDNESDAY, July 4th, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of general drapery, woollens, ready-made clothing, &c., &c.
No reserve. Terms at sale.

ORDER OF SALES.

At the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets,
THIS DAY.

The following order will be observed as nearly as possible, and buyers are particularly requested to attend punctually, in order that the very numerous lots may be disposed of.

At half-past 10 o'clock,
Woolpacks, Flour, &c.

At a quarter to 11 o'clock,
Damaged Mauritius Sugars.
Ex Ingarania.
Damaged Teas,
Ex Juverna.
And Sundries.

At half-past 11 o'clock,
A large and attractive assortment of
MAURITIUS SUGAR
Teas, Java Rice.
Invoices of
OILMEN'S STORES, GROCERIES, &c.

At half-past 12 o'clock,
Cigars, Tobacco Leaf, and Parcels of Rum, Brandy, Beer, &c., to close accounts.
W. DEAN, Auctioneer.

WOOLPACKS.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 3rd July, at half-past 10 o'clock,
23 bales woolpacks, full weight.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.

DAMAGED SUGAR.

Ex Ingarania, Bowes, master, from Mauritius.

Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 3rd July.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 3rd July, at quarter to 11 o'clock,
Ex Ingarania, damaged by sea water,

	Slightly.	Much.
X—	4 bags	4 bags
Y—	4 ditto	3 ditto
SS—	20 ditto	19 ditto
II—	15 ditto	8 ditto
ZZ—		5 ditto
FF—	8 ditto	—
TT—	7 ditto	20 ditto
RR—	11 ditto	—
VV—	10 ditto	—
BB—	6 ditto	—
AA—	6 ditto	—
R—	5 ditto	—
S—	19 ditto	4 ditto
H—	17 ditto	—
F—	11 ditto	12 ditto
M—	14 ditto	8 ditto
I—	9 ditto	10 ditto
U—	27 ditto	15 ditto
LL—	6 ditto	—
V—	3 ditto	6 ditto
T—	12 ditto	13 ditto
D—	8 ditto	4 ditto
N—	6 ditto	—
O—	6 ditto	—
AX—	5 ditto	—
BH—	—	6 ditto
B—	5 ditto	—
J—	5 ditto	—
	249	137

19 bags washed out.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.

DAMAGED TEAS.

Ex Woodbine, Day, master, from Mintok.

Portion of Cargo per Juverna, from Foo Chow.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 3rd July, at a quarter to 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Woodbine,
All more or less damaged by sea water.
B&CO over L&CO in diamond,

Chests.	Half-chests.	Boxes.
No. 40— 3	No. 45— 8	No. 50— 3
41— 1	46— 5	51—10
42— 7	47— 3	52— 9
43— 5	48— 9	53— 4
44— 6	49— 7	61—13
54— 9	58— 8	62— 2
55— 8	59— 7	
57— 4	60— 2	
63— 7	67— 8	
64— 6	68—22	
65—10	70—13	
66— 2		
69— 6		
71— 2		

Terms, cash.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE of MAURITIUS SUGARS.

A Full and Attractive Assortment of
FINEST WHITE CRYSTALS
WHITE AND YELLOW COUNTER SUGARS
LIGHT AND DARK YELLOW CRYSTALS
MEDIUM YELLOW COUNTERS
BRIGHT RATION.

For Sale by Public Auction,
On TUESDAY, 3rd July.

To Merchants, Grocers, Speculators, Shippers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 3rd July, at half-past 11 o'clock,
A large and attractive assortment of Mauritius sugars, including nearly all the favourite varieties, from ration to finest white crystals.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Fine Dressed Java Table Rice.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 3rd July, at half-past 11 o'clock,
12 tons finest Java table rice,
To close a shipment.
Terms at sale.

Fine Congou Teas.
328 Packages.

Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 3rd July.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 3rd July, at half-past 11 o'clock,
328 packages fine congou teas.
Terms at sale.

FLOUR.

10 Tons Flour.

To Bakers, Millers, and others.

TUESDAY MORNING.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 3rd July, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
10 tons flour.
Terms, cash.

1000 PACKAGES
OILMEN'S STORES AND GROCERIES.

For Positively Unreserved Sale.
THIS DAY.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock,
1000 packages
Oilmen's stores, &c., embracing
Fruits, oils, pickles, sauces, jams, potted meats, marmalade, capers, 1 lb. salmon, haddocks, Yarmouth bloaters, from the houses of
HILL and CO., MORTON, JOYCE, &c. Also,
French plums
Candied peels (assorted)
Candles
Cream of tartar
Split peas
Pearl barley
Oatmeal
Patent groats
Hair oil
Confectionery
Sardines, halves and quarters
Mineral antifriction grease, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Copland's Oilmen's Stores
Barry's chicory
Keen's Mustards
Carbonate Soda, Cream of Tartar
Bloaters, Groats, &c., &c.

*** For Sale without reserve, to close consignments to the end of the half-year.

On TUESDAY, 3rd July, at half-past 11 o'clock.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 3rd July, at half-past 11 o'clock,
COPLAND'S GOODS.

Pint assorted pickles	Marmalade, 1 lb. and 2 lb.
Ditto redcabbage	Salad oil, quarts, pints, and half-pints
Ditto white onions	Decanters salad oil
Ditto brown ditto	Capers, half-pint, and 4 oz.
Ditto walnuts	Orleans vinegar
Quart assorted pickles	Half-pint sauces
Bottled fruits	Potted meats.
Jams, 1 lb and 2 lb.	
Keen's mustards	Barry's chicory
Ehrenspeger's blue	Patent groats
Carbonate of soda	Yarmouth bloaters
Cream of tartar	&c., &c.

No reserve.
Terms at sale.

Cigars. Cigars.

To Tobacconists, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 3rd July, at half-past 12 o'clock,
13 cases cigars, as under—
4 cases, Sir Robert Peel, Trabucos
6 ditto, La Paulina, ditto
3 ditto, La Higuera, media regalia.
Terms at sale.

TOBACCO LEAF.

To Tobacconists, Merchants, Agents, &c.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 3rd July, at half-past 12 o'clock,
30 bales tobacco leaf.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

CIGARS.

For Sale by Auction, TUESDAY MORNING.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 3rd July, at half-past 12 o'clock,
11 cases superior Swiss cigars.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

For Sale without reserve.
To close accounts for the half-year.

21 Hogsheads Lemon Hart's Rum
430 Cases Robinson's Brandy
140 Cases Bernard's Old Tom
40 Casks Barclay's Stout, Quarts
20 ditto ditto ditto, Pints.

For Sale by Auction, TUESDAY, 3rd July,
At half-past 12 o'clock prompt.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 3rd July, at half-past 12 o'clock,
The above parcels of spirits and beer.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

WHEAT. WHEAT.

Important Sale by Auction, at Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.'s Old Stores in George-street, opposite Campbell's Wharf.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

3000 to 4000 Bushels
CALIFORNIAN WHEAT.
To Millers, Corn Dealers, Country Buyers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co. to sell by auction, at their Old Stores, George-street, opposite Campbell's Wharf, on FRIDAY, 6th July, at 3 o'clock,
3000 to 4000 bushels Californian wheat.
Terms at sale.

JAVA SUGAR.

Balance of the Cargo of Java Sugar ex Doesborgh, on account of the importers, Messrs. Wilkinson, Brothers.

WEDNESDAY, 4th July.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Merchants, and the Trade generally.

Samples at the Rooms on morning of Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co., to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
Ex Doesborgh,
B—280 small mats sugar
D—200 ditto ditto
Mx— 24 ditto ditto
MM— 49 ditto ditto
T— 3 ditto ditto
Wx— 6 ditto ditto
W— 17 ditto ditto.
175 bundles Banjermassing rattans.
Terms at sale.

Dates.

WEDNESDAY, 4th July.

To Fruiterers, Grocers, Country Buyers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
7 tons bright amber dates.
Terms at sale.

Oilmen's Stores.

WEDNESDAY, 4th July.

To Merchants, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Shippers and others.

10 cases Palistro's ¼ Sardines
10 ditto Albert's ½ ditto
5 tons Soda Crystals
5 ditto Whiting
20 casks D. and M. Blacking, A, B, C
10 cases Edwards's Preserved Potatoes
15 ditto Morton's Table Vinegar
70 ditto Morrice's ditto ditto
36 ditto ditto Half-pint Salad Oil
7 ditto Morton's Bottled Fruits
30 ditto ditto Half-pint Salad Oil
10 ditto ditto Quart ditto
2 ditto Travis's Macaroni and Vermicelli
7 ditto Taylor's Arrowroot, 7 and 14 lb. tins
10 ditto Robinson's Patent Groats
5 ditto Moir's 1 lb. Salmon.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
Invoices of oilmen's stores, &c., as above.
Terms at sale.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions
Dried Fruits
Preserved Fish.

WEDNESDAY, 4th July.

Important Preliminary Announcement.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Merchants, Shippers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
Invoices of groceries, &c.
Ex late arrivals.
Terms at sale.

Java Rice.

In small bags.

WEDNESDAY, 4th July.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
600 small bags Java mill-dressed white table rice.
Terms at sale.

Taylor's Hams
Taylor's North Wilts Cheese.

WEDNESDAY, 4th July.

To Grocers, Provision Dealers, Cheesemongers, and the Trade.
Ex John Bellamy.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
10 cases Taylor's hams
10 ditto ditto North Wilts cheese.
Terms at sale.

Sperm Candles.

De Roubaix, Jenar, and Co.
Brandon.

WEDNESDAY, 4th July.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
100 boxes sperm candles, De Roubaix, Jenar, and Co.'s, full weights
50 ditto ditto ditto, ditto ditto light weights
100 boxes Brandon's Neva sperm ditto, full weight.
Terms at sale.

Elemo Raisins.

WEDNESDAY, 4th July.

A New Shipment, now landing.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
100 boxes selected Elemo raisins.
Terms at sale.

Sperm Candles.

WEDNESDAY, 4th July.

Various well-known brands.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
300 boxes sperm candles.
Terms at sale.

FINEST KYSHOW CONGOU
FINE DITTO DITTO
FINE HYSONSKIN.

Ex Sea Bird
Ex Magnolia
Ex Nil Desperandum.

WEDNESDAY, 4th July, 1866.

Attractive and Important Announcement to Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Storekeepers, Merchants, Buyers for Export, Speculators, and the Trade generally.

Unreserved Sale, by order of the Importers.

Chests
Half-chests
Boxes.

All finest selected Teas of the well-known HM in diamond brand, imported expressly to order; very favourable weights, and packages in excellent condition.

N.B.—Samples are now on View at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by Mr. Henry Moore, to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, 4th July, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Sea Bird, from Foo Chow.
HM in diamond,
No. 1—127 chests finest Kyshow congou
2—115 half-chests ditto ditto ditto
3—115 chests ditto ditto ditto
4—327 half-chests ditto ditto ditto
5—385 boxes ditto ditto ditto
6—124 chests ditto ditto ditto
7—144 half-chests ditto ditto ditto
8— 32 chests ditto ditto ditto
Ex Magnolia, from Foochow,
HM in diamond,
5—300 half-chests finest Kyshow congou
6— 81 ditto ditto ditto ditto
7—210 chests ditto ditto ditto
8—220 ditto ditto ditto ditto
9—151 half-chests ditto ditto ditto
10—137 boxes ditto ditto ditto
11—152 half-chests ditto ditto ditto
12— 91 chests ditto ditto ditto
13—174 ditto ditto ditto ditto
14— 76 ditto ditto ditto ditto
15— 58 ditto ditto ditto ditto.
M in diamond,
1— 78 chests fine Kyshow congou
2—300 half chests ditto ditto ditto
3—225 chests ditto ditto ditto
4— 71 boxes ditto ditto ditto.
CN in diamond,
1—142 boxes finest Kyshow congou (first crop)
Ex Nil Desperandum,
HM in diamond,
1— 39 half-chests hysonskin tea
2— 28 ditto ditto ditto
3— 33 ditto ditto ditto
4— 21 ditto ditto ditto
5— 58 ditto ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Colza Oil.

THURSDAY, 5th July.

To Lamp and Oil Dealers, Ironmongers, Storekeepers, Ship Chandlers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, at 11,
13 casks finest colza oil.
Terms at sale.

The Brigantine JANE, 141 tons register.

FRIDAY, 6th July.

First lot to be offered.

To Merchants, Ship Owners, and the Mercantile and Trading Community Generally.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on FRIDAY, at 11,
The fine British-built brigantine JANE,
Register tonnage 141 tons
Length 75 feet 9 inches
Beam 20 feet 1 inch
Depth 12 feet 4 inches.

The Jane was newly metalled 21 months since, and has lately received a thorough overhaul at very considerable expense. She is now in excellent order, and fit to proceed on any voyage.
An inventory will be prepared, and exhibited at the Auction Room, on morning of sale.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.

MONDAY, 9th July.

New importations of seasonable goods
Ex Elizabeth Nicholson
Ex Albert Victor.

For Unreserved Sale, as usual.

Important Notice to Boot and Shoe Makers, Country Buyers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on MONDAY, at 11,
Invoices of men's, women's, and children's new and seasonable boots and shoes, from a well-known London maker.
Terms at sale.

ON MONDAY NEXT.

EXTENSIVE SALE
CITY BUILDING ALLOTMENTS,
SMALL DWELLING-HOUSES.

VICTORIA-STREET,
BROUGHAM-STREET,
DOWLING and DUKE STREETS,
DOWLING and JUDGE STREETS.

TITLE—Under Torrens' Act.

TERMS—Very liberal.

Full particulars may be obtained at the Rooms, Pitt-street, where also plans may be inspected.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

To Builders, Speculators, Mechanics, and Small Capitalists.

DARLINGHURST, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE.
CITY BUILDING ALLOTMENTS
and
SMALL DWELLING HOUSES.

VICTORIA STREET
BROUGHAM STREET
DUKE STREET
DOWLING STREET
JUDGE STREET.
close to the head of William-street.

TITLE under Torrens's Act, transfers being effected for a few shillings.

TERMS VERY LIBERAL.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 9th July, at 11 o'clock.
The following elevated favourably situated City Sites, being portions of the well-known TIVOLI ESTATE, DARLINGHURST, together with the improvements on several of the lots.

VICTORIA-STREET.
LOTS 3 to 15 OF SECTION 2 of the original subdivision, having each 20 to 30 feet frontage to the east side of Victoria-street, with a depth of about 125 feet extending to a good back lane. These are very choice sites immediately at the rear of Springfield, the estate of the late Robert Fitzgerald, Esq.
LOTS 1 to 15 of SECTION 3, each having 20 to 25 feet frontage to the west side of Victoria-street, with a depth of about 80 feet, extending to a wide lane at the rear.

BROUGHAM-STREET.
LOTS 1 to 15 of SECTION 4, each having 20 to 25 feet frontage to Brougham-street, with a depth of about 80 feet, extending to a wide lane at the rear.
LOTS 4 to 11 of SECTION 5, each 20 feet frontage to Brougham-street, with a depth of 116 feet 10 inches extending to Duke-street, to which they have a similar frontage.
LOT 3 of SECTION 5, 20 feet to Brougham and Duke streets, together with two small brick houses thereon in the latter street.
LOTS 1 and 2 of SECTION 5, each 20 feet frontage to Brougham and Duke streets, together with a small brick house on each.

DOWLING AND DUKE STREETS.
STONE-BUILT HOUSE, No. 90, DOWLING-STREET, opposite the White Swan Inn, and occupied by Mr. Stack, together with the allotment of land on which it is built, having 20 feet frontage to Dowling and Duke streets, with a depth of 108½ feet.
BLOCK OF LAND, 60 feet frontage to both Dowling and Duke streets; depth about 110 feet. On the Duke-street frontage are two small wooden cottages. This block will be sold in one or two lots, to suit purchasers.
ALLOTMENT adjoining the above, 40 feet frontage to Dowling and Duke streets, depth about 110 feet. On portion of the Dowling-street frontage is a verandah weatherboard cottage, No. 100, Dowling-street, containing 2 rooms and kitchen; and on portion of the Duke-street frontage, a remarkably neat stone-built cottage, No. 97, Duke-street, containing 3 rooms.

DOWLING AND JUDGE STREETS.
ALLOTMENT between Rankin's and Milgrove's, 18 feet frontage to both Dowling and Judge streets, depth about 140 feet.
ALLOTMENT between Milgrove's and M'Kenzie's, 18 feet frontage to Dowling and Judge streets, depth 140 feet. On the Judge-street frontage is a stone-built house, No. 24, Judge-street, containing 5 rooms, side-passage, &c.
ALLOTMENT between M'Kenzie's and Ferris's, 18 feet frontage to Dowling and Duke streets, depth about 140 feet.
ALLOTMENT between Ferris's and Guerin's, 30 feet frontage to Dowling and Judge streets, depth about 140 feet.

☞ In this notice it is only necessary to direct special attention to the splendid opportunity now afforded for securing first-class city allotments on favourable terms in an elevated and convenient position, with an unusual great depth, and in many instances fronting two good leading thoroughfares.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Rooms, where plan of subdivision may be inspected.

IMPORTANT SALE.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO ROAD AND WILLIAM-STREET, DARLINGHURST.

(THE KIRKETON ESTATE.)
UNRIVALLED BUILDING SITES,
comprising Nineteen Allotments, bounded on the south by KIRKETON, the residence and grounds of the proprietor; on the north by WILLIAM-STREET; on the east by the WOOLLOOMOOLOO ROAD, and on the west by a reserved road (20 feet in width), which divides them from ROSE BANK, the residence and grounds of CHARLES SMITH, Esq.
These VERY CHOICE ALLOTMENTS, the MOST VALUABLE IN THE CITY, possess numerous advantages. They occupy A MAGNIFICENT POSITION on the HEIGHTS OF DARLINGHURST, at the junction of WILLIAM-STREET and the WOOLLOOMOOLOO ROAD, the frontage to the former enjoying a northern, the latter an eastern aspect, commanding at the same time, from the elevated nature of the land, extensive beautiful views of the city, harbour, and surrounding scenery.
☞ In the present notice of this IMPORTANT POSITIVE SALE, it is only necessary to state that it is the intention of the proprietor to DISPOSE OF EVERY LOT, and to claim the attention not only of builders and speculators to the rare opportunity offered for purchasing, ON LIBERAL TERMS, a portion of this invaluable estate, but also the notice of gentlemen desirous of building for themselves residences in a noted, healthy, elevated, and favourite locality, with an agreeable aspect, and within EASY WALKING DISTANCE from the centre of the mercantile portion of the city.
THE ESTATE has been subdivided in every way MOST LIBERALLY for the advantage of buyers, fourteen of the sites front the Woolloomooloo Road, having each a frontage of 25 feet with the unusual great depth for city building allotments of from 123 feet to 138 feet, extending to a lane 20 feet wide, dividing them from the the grounds surrounding Rose Bank.
The corner allotment (a most valuable site) has a frontage of 27 feet to William-street and 101 feet to the Woolloomooloo Road, the remaining four allotments have each 24 feet frontage to William-street, with depths varying from 78 to 96 feet.

TITLE UNDER TORRENS'S ACT.
Purchasers securing an indefeasible title, transferred at a trifling cost.

TERMS—One-third cash, residue may remain secured by mortgage for three years, at 8 per cent. per annum.

LITHOGRAPH PLANS of the subdivision may be obtained at the Rooms.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from W. W. BILLYARD, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at an early date in September next,
The whole of the well-known KIRKETON ALLOTMENTS, at the junction of
WILLIAM-STREET and the WOOLLOOMOOLOO ROAD, on the HEIGHTS OF DARLINGHURST, the most valuable position for private residences in the
CITY OF SYDNEY.
Further particulars may be obtained on application at the Rooms.

FOR POSITIVE SALE,

By Order of the Mortgagee.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

ALL THAT VALUABLE AGRICULTURAL ESTATE, consisting of about 1000 ACRES of LAND, and improvements, known as BELMONT, situate in the PARISH of ALLENDALE and COUNTY of NORTHUMBERLAND, at BLACK CREEK, and within 2 or 3 miles of the BRANXTON STATION.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on an early day, due notice of which will be given in a future advertisement.

The above-described VALUABLE COUNTRY PROPERTY, full particulars of which will be published in a few days.

Terms at sale.

FOR POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

WHITE HORSE ESTATE,
NEWTOWN.

ELEVEN SPLENDID FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES, between the CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH and those recently-completed superior dwelling-houses, known as ORIMBAH-TERRACE, opposite CAMDEN-TERRACE and the COLLEGE.
LOTS 1 and 2 have each 51 feet frontage to the Newtown Road, with an average depth of about 200 feet. These lots adjoin the Congregational Church.
LOT 3 has a frontage of 67 feet to the Newtown Road, with an average depth of about 180 feet, on which is a large cottage residence out of repair.
LOT 4, having a frontage of 67½ feet to the Newtown Road, with a depth of about 160 feet.
LOT 5, a corner lot, having the following frontages:—120½ feet to the Newtown Road, and 140 feet to the White Horse Road, on which are those extensive premises, out of repair, formerly known as the White Horse Inn.
LOTS 6 to 11 have each frontages of from 48 to 60 feet to the White Horse Road, with depths varying from 87½ feet to 138 feet.
*** These sites are acknowledged to be the pick of this favourite healthy suburb, being elevated, commanding a fine view, close to the Railway Station, and surrounded by first-class premises.
Plans may be inspected at the Rooms.
Title registered under Torrens's Act.

ST. PHILIP'S GLEBE.
GLEBE ROAD.
CAPITAL SECURE INVESTMENT
FOR 15 YEARS.
The unexpired term of Lease, having 15 years to run, subject to a rental of £55 per annum, of all that extensive block of land containing an area of nearly THREE ACRES, with extensive frontages to the Glebe Road adjoining the Lyndhurst Estate, Norton, Campbell, Close, and other streets.
This property has been subdivided, and 25 of the lots sublet for the term, and built on by the several sub-lessees, who pay a rental of £252 6s. per annum. On the residue of the land are 20 small wooden houses, built by the original lessee of the whole block, which tenements are let to Mr. George Maidment, at a rental of £2 5s. per week.
The total rental derivable from the estate is £369 6s per annum, which, less the ground rent in original lease, will secure to the buyer an ANNUAL INCOME for 15 years of £314 6s or the receipt of £4714 10s during the whole term.

Plan at the Rooms, where also the leases may be inspected and further particulars obtained.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 16th July, at 11 o'clock,
The above described valuable suburban properties.
TERMS—One quarter cash, residue 3, 6, and 12 months, with 8 per cent. bank discount added.

REDFERN.

COTTAGE at the corner of TURNER and BULLANAMING STREETS, formerly the CAPTAIN COOK INN, opposite the FORESTERS' ARMS INN; also a Weatherboard COTTAGE, fronting TURNER-STREET.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 16th July, at 11 o'clock,
All that block of land, having 35 FEET FRONTAGE to BULLANAMING-STREET, and 93 FEET to TURNER-STREET, upon which are erected the following premises:—
A BRICK-BUILT COTTAGE RESIDENCE, formerly known as the Captain Cook Inn, containing bar, fitted with counter and fixtures; 6 rooms and kitchen, with shed, copper boiler; yard, with large gateway entrance, &c., at the rear.
A WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE, fronting TURNER-STREET, containing 3 rooms and kitchen; stable, shed, and yard, &c., at the rear.
☞ The attention of small capitalists and others in search of a well situated investment in this popular suburb is particularly directed to the above, and an inspection is invited prior to day of sale.
Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.
That choice Cattle Station
BANNOCKBURN,
situated on the M'INTYRE RIVER, about twelve miles from the township of INVERELL, together with extensive Improvements and
2600 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less, and
2000 Breeding SHEEP, more or less.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 28th August next, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable cattle property, full particulars of which will be published in a few days.
*** Particular attention is directed to the above sale, and intending purchasers are invited to inspect the property, for which purpose letters of introduction will be given on application to Messrs. Richardson and Wrench, who will also afford every information required.

POSITIVE SALE.

CITY OF SYDNEY.
BUILDING ALLOTMENTS,
comprising the residue of the unsold portion of that splendid BLOCK OF LAND originally intended as a site for the TOWN HALL, having extensive frontage to
ELIZABETH-STREET,
BENT-STREET, and
PHILLIP-STREET.

Title—Direct from the Crown.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Sydney to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, July 4th,
The residue of the above portion of the above BLOCK OF CITY PROPERTY, in all comprising an AREA OF NEARLY TWO ACRES, as follows:—
4 ALLOTMENTS fronting ELIZABETH-STREET, together with a
LARGE BLOCK OF LAND
having frontage to Bent-street, Elizabeth-street, and Phillip-street.
☞ The position of these allotments is undeniably among
THE VERY BEST IN THE CITY.
Their proximity to the
WHOLE OF THE PUBLIC OFFICES,
including both Houses of Parliament.
TO MANY OF THE LEADING MERCANTILE HOUSES,
and also to
THE GREAT SHIPPING OUTLET—THE CIRCULAR QUAY,
give to them advantages, in a business point of view, perhaps not possessed by any allotments in the metropolis, whilst their
CONTIGUITY TO THE BOTANIC GARDENS AND THE DOMAIN,
renders them equally available as sites for first-class private dwelling-houses.

QUEENSLAND.
KENNEDY DISTRICT.

For Positive Sale, by Order of the Mortgagees.
THE CONWAY STATION,
together with
7350 SHEEP, more or less.
Horses, Working Bullocks, Drays, Stores, &c., &c.

Terms, liberal at sale.

MR. BREWSTER has received instructions from the mortgagees to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of August, at 11 o'clock,
THE CONWAY STATION,
comprising three blocks of country, containing about 225 SQUARE MILES, situated on the Western side of the Leichhardt Range, about 100 miles from PORT DENISON.
The CONWAY STATION has a frontage to Rosetta Creek, Suttor River, and is also intersected by Whitestone, Bobbie, Dazzler, and Euro Creeks.
The COUNTRY consists in great part of ironbark and box ridges and flats; there is a variety of fattening grasses, herbage and salt bush, among the first the celebrated blue grass.
The IMPROVEMENTS comprise three good station huts, and huts and yards, besides those at the head station, and a good large stockyard.
With the station will be sold the following sheep, viz.:—

Ewes, 2 to 5 years old ..	2739,	more or less	
Ditto, 5 to aged ..	498	"	"
Hoggets, mixed ..	1892	"	"
Weaners, ditto ..	925	"	"
Lambs, ditto ..	1297	"	"
Total sheep ..	7351	more or less.	

*** Horses, working bullocks, dray, stores, implements, utensils, &c., &c., to be taken at a valuation.
☞ The above property is well worthy the attention of persons on the look-out for a safe and remunerative pastoral investment in Queensland. The strictest investigation is invited, it being only necessary further to say that the property will be sold to the HIGHEST BIDDER, the instructions of the mortgagees being imperative, viz., TO SELL.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1470575

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. HENRY SHEPHERD are invited to attend the Funeral of his lately departed Wife, MARY; to move from his residence, Sussex-street North, near Margaret-street, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JOHN FAIRWEATHER are invited to attend the funeral of his deceased MOTHER; to move from her late residence, York-street, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SON, Undertakers.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. ROBERT LYSAUGHT are respectfully requested to attend his Funeral, which will take place at Campbelltown on WEDNESDAY next. The procession will leave Penrith by the quarter to 8 o'clock train on WEDNESDAY. JOHN PRICE, Undertaker.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of FREDERICK and MARY ANN TIDSWELL are invited to attend the Funeral of their late departed son, FRANCIS THOMAS; to move from his parents' residence, Madeira Inn, Devonshire-street, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 3 o'clock. THOMAS, Undertaker, York-st.

AUSTRALIAN PERMANENT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.
To be established according to Acts of Parliament.
Shares, £10 each.
Subscription, 10s monthly; Registration Fee, 2s 6d for first share; 1s for every additional share.
Half and Quarter Shares in proportion.
PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE:

John Caldwell, Esq., M.P.	J. G. Peters, Esq.
John Sutton, Esq., Mayor	Mr. W. Huntington
James Butler, Esq., Alderman	U. W. Carpenter
	A. Lewis
John Macintosh, Esq., Alderman	J. Bannermann
W. B. Rolfe, Esq.	S. Fuller
W. Harmer, Esq.	W. Foster
J. Goddard, Esq.	T. Moore
T. T. Jones, Esq.	J. Livingstone
J. J. Davey, Esq.	T. Adrain
	W. D. Banks.

Mr. Thomas Deacon, Secretary.

The promoters of this Society, being conscious of a great and growing desire on the part of the public to support some improved system of Building Societies, have, after mature consideration, framed the "AUSTRALIAN PERMANENT" upon the basis of one of the most flourishing societies in England. Being constituted on sound calculations, and replete with the most equitable rules, it is believed that it will REALLY confer upon its members all the benefits for which Building Societies were originally instituted, viz., enabling provident persons to become their own LANDLORDS, and that in such an easy manner that the poorest mechanic or labourer may avail himself of its benefits. It also offers many advantages to a large class of persons possessing small capital as a safe and profitable mode of investing small sums, 5 per cent. per annum being allowed on deposits, which may be withdrawn by giving short notice.

Prospectuses, with forms of application for shares, can be obtained from the Secretary, at the Society's Office, 279, George-street, Sydney, opposite Hunter-street.

THE FOLEY'S FOLLY QUARTZ MINING COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)

Capital—£30,000, in Shares of £10 each.
Deposit—5s. per Share on application, and £2 per Share on allotment.

No call to exceed £2 per Share, and to be made at intervals of not less than three months, due notice of which will be given to the Shareholders.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.
CHAIRMAN:
Mr. A. W. B. Basson, Wombramurra and Oakenville.
COMMITTEE:
Messrs. Paul Frisk, Glen Barnet and Hanging Rock.
James Lindsay, Peel River.
Samuel Lambert, Nundle.
William M'Ilveen, Bunker's Hill and Nundle.
Richard Robinson, Hanging Rock.
A. Abbott, Foley's Folly.
Joseph Travers, Foley's Folly.
With power to add to their number.
TREASURER AND BANKERS:
The Bank of New South Wales, Tamworth.
SOLICITOR:
Mr. William Smith, Tamworth.
TRUSTEES:
Messrs. Cohen and Levy.
SECRETARY:
Mr. George Bond.

In order to suit the convenience of the public, the share list will remain open until the 20th day of July, 1866, after which date no further applications for shares will be received.

Annexed is the result of the working of the reef now offered to the public for the year 1864:—

				oz.	
Messrs. Frew and Co.:—					
1864—January	..	8½	tons quartz	30	8? of gold
13 April	..	8	"	40	63 "
27 April	..	3½	"	34	42 "
14 August	..	45	"	185	42 "
14 August	..	16	"	88	66 "
		81	tons quartz	389	35 of gold
Messrs. Travers and Co.:—				oz.	
1864—2 March	..	10½	tons quartz	15	31 of gold
13 April	..	27	"	52	10 "
18 August	..	25	"	77	10 "
18 August	..	15	"	45	82 "
		77½	tons quartz	200	35 of gold

This return is from a new reef on the leased ground of Messrs. Bond and Co., and worked in part 60 feet:—

				oz.	
Messrs. Bond and Co.:—					
1864—6 January	..	18	tons quartz	58	42 of gold
12 September	..	39	"	80	73 "
November	..	20	"	80	30 "
		77	tons quartz	219	45 of gold

giving an average yield of gold per ton of quartz over 3 oz. 12 dwts.

Every facility for inspecting and testing the richness of the reef, and full information given to intending shareholders. Forms of application for shares, with a working plan of the mines, can be obtained of the Secretary, Hanging Rock; Mr. W. Smith, Solicitor; and the Bank of New South Wales, Tamworth.

In Sydney, a working plan of the mines can be seen at Mr. B. Charles Fliide's, Broker, 11, Exchange, where forms of application and full information can be obtained.

Plans can also be seen at Mr. T. S. Mort's Rooms, and at Messrs. P. N. Russell's, 442, George-street.
GEORGE BOND, Secretary.

Reference as to the valuable nature and extent of the mines is kindly permitted to be made to F. Dalton, Esq., Gold Commissioner, Nundle, who is intimately acquainted therewith, and will afford every information.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY,
for
FIRE, LIFE, and ANNUITIES,
Wynyard-square, Sydney.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Chief Offices—73 and 74, King William-street, London.
CAPITALS.
Fire—£1,000,000. Life—£106,000.
With powers to increase.
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
The Hon A. M'Arthur — George Wigram Allen, Esq.
George Alfred Lloyd, Esq. — John Frazer, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICERS.
P. Sydney Jones, Esq. M.D., F.R.C.S. — A. H. C. Macafee, Esq.
SURVEYOR.
G. A. Mansfield, Esq.
BANKERS—Bank of New South Wales.
Fire Rates, ONLY on APPLICATION at OFFICE.
Claims SETTLED IN COLONY IMMEDIATELY AFTER ADJUSTMENT.
Life Policies subject to SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.
W. H. MACKENZIE, jun.,
Agent for N. S. Wales.
Offices, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Offices, 35, Cornhill, London.
Subscribed capital, £1,000,000.
Paid up ditto, £250,000.
The undersigned is authorised to issue Policies, the claims on which can be made payable in London, India, China, Cape of Good Hope, or the Colonies. RATES on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.
Sydney Office, New Pitt-street.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, 19, Cornhill, London, E.C.
MARINE BRANCH:—5, Royal Exchange Avenue.
CAPITAL, £2,500,000.
The undersigned have been appointed the Sydney agents to the above Company, and are empowered to issue policies of Assurance against Fire, and to settle all claims for losses that may arise thereunder. Forms of proposals, prospectuses, and all information can be obtained free on application.
E. and W. PAUL, 99, York-street.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established 1849. Capital, £200,000.)
Also,
VICTORIA LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Capital, £5,000,000.)
With unlimited liability of Shareholders.
SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the Empire Office.
WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

NORTHERN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH, 62, MARGARET-STREET.
Current FIRE rates, and lowest LIFE rates in Australia.
Claims promptly settled in Sydney and at the agencies.
ROBERT HENDERSON, Agent.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
The undersigned are fully empowered to settle all claims in the colony, and insurers may rely on the liberal and prompt payment of losses. The rates of premium are those adopted by all insurance companies in the colony.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies are issued, and claims settled, by the undersigned in the colony, without reference to England.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. O'BRIEN, M.D.
Prospectuses, tables of rates, &c., with the fullest information, will be furnished on application to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in 1821.
Paid up Capital, £550,000.
ANNUAL INSURANCES exceed SEVENTY-FIVE MILLIONS.
ANNUAL DUTY paid to GOVERNMENT exceeds EIGHTY THOUSAND POUNDS.
* * All claims promptly settled in Sydney.
Forms of proposal and rates on application at the SYDNEY BRANCH OFFICE, 311, George-street.
ROBERT SEMPILL, Agent.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,600,000. Income, £330,000.
Reserve fund, £240,000.
Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £1,000,000.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
THIS EVENING, Tuesday, July 3rd.
Decided and Splendid Success of the Great Revival of EAST LYNNE.
Magnificent Scenery, Correct Costumes, and Superb Acting.

Lady Isabel Vane	Mrs. R. Heir
Miss Barbara Hare	Miss Harriet Gordon
Miss Cornelia Carlyle	Mrs. C. Jones
Joice	Mrs. Greville
Master William Carlyle	Master Louis Tolano
Mr. Archibald Carlyle	Mr. R. Heir
Francis Levison	Mr. Fitzgerald
Lord Mount Severn	Mr. C. Walsh.

To conclude with the screaming farce of the
LOTTERY TICKET.
Wormwood........Mr. CHARLES YOUNG

On SATURDAY EVENING, July 7th, the celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist,
Mr. JOHN COLLINS,
will make his first appearance in Sydney, in two of his great impersonations, supported by the
GREATEST DRAMATIC STAR COMPANY
in the colonies.
Box Office now open.
UPPER CIRCLE .... ONE SHILLING.
Dress circle 5s, stalls 3s, pit 2s, gallery 6d.

NEW ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR OF
MISS EDITH PALMERSTON'S
DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENT,
entitled
HOUSEHOLD SKETCHES.
THIS EVENING, July 3rd,
NEW SONGS—NEW CHARACTERS;
and the Great Sensation Scene from
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET,
and the Burlesque of FAUST, or The Fairy of the Silver Lake.
Dress circle, 4s; stalls, 3s; pit, 2s; upper circle, 1s.
A plan of the dress circle at Mr. J. H. Anderson's, George-street, where seats can be secured.
Doors open at 7.30, to commence at 8.
WILLIAM EVANS, Agent.

NEW ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—THURSDAY EVENING, July 5th.—Grand Fashionable Night, under the distinguished patronage of his Excellency SIR JOHN and LADY YOUNG, when Miss EDITH PALMERSTON will have the honour of appearing in her unrivalled Entertainment.

SCHOOL OF ARTS, PITT-STREET.
THIS EVENING, July 3rd, 1866,
GRAND ETHIOPIAN CONCERT
will be tendered for the BENEFIT of
Mr. JAMES SIMPSON,
by the
NEW SOUTH WALES AMATEUR CHRISTY'S,
who will, on this particular occasion, perform some of their Choice Selections.

PROGRAMME.

Overture (select)	Christy's
Opening Chorus (Racoon Track)	Company
Mother kissed me in my dream	J. Rooney
Romping Nell	Frank Sewell
Annie Lisle	W. Kinchela
Big Dog (new)	James Simpson
Moon behind the hill	J. Forster
Finnigan's Wake	Frank Sewell
Where are my schoolmates gone	R. Poulter
Hen Convention	James Simpson
Finale (Night Bell Galop)	Company

PART II.

Nervous Cures (by desire)	Messrs. Simpson and Poulter
Ballad	J. Rooney
Banjo duet (Comic)	Messrs. Kinchela and Sewell
Ballad—Annt Hannah	W. Broom
Duet	Messrs. Kinchela and Poulter
Duet	Messrs. Rooney and Broom
Dance	R. Poulter.

PART III.
THE ADVENTURES OF SLIM JIM,
or THE MASQUERADE.
(By particular desire).
P. T. Barnum (on this occasion)........R. Poulter
Slim Jim (by desire)........Frank Sewell.
Other characters by the Company.
The whole to conclude with the celebrated Plantation Dance and Walk-round of
BRASS TACKS,
by the entire strength of the Company.
Gentlemen ushers will be in attendance.
Carriages may be ordered for half-past ten o'clock.
Doors open at half-past 7; commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
Admission—Front seats, 3s; body of hall, 2s; gallery, 1s.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT
In Aid of the
WIDOW AND ORPHANS OF THE LATE MR. H. BROOKS,
(Late member of the German Band,)
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 4th.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1.—Overture—from Nino .. .. Verdi.
GERMAN BAND.
2.—Glee—"Walhalla Lied" .. .. Stuns.
AS PERFORMED BY THE GERMAN SOCIETIES AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE PRINCE ALBERT STATUE.
3.—Solo—"Kathleen Aroon" .. .. Abt.
Miss JAMES.
4.—Duetto—for two Violins .. De Beriot and Osborne.
Mr. HAIMBERGER, Mr. KLEIN, and YOUNG LADY AMATEUR.
5.—Duetto—"Reise von Steiermark" .. Alpine Song.
Mdlle. NÆGUELI and Madame HAIMBERGER.
6.—Solo—"When the Moon is brightly shining"
Mr. JACKSON.
7.—Glee—"Wandern im Frühling" .. .. Abt.
CONCORDIA.
PART II.
Magic and Mystery, or an hour in the World of Wonder (including the wonderful trick of the Davenport Brothers).
Mr. ARNOLD.
PART III.
1.—Chorus from Tannhäuser .. .. Wagner.
GERMAN BAND.
2.—Solo—"O' a' the airt" .. .. Scottish Ballad.
Mr. JACKSON.
3.—Solo—Pianoforte—"La Nuit" .. .. Ravina.
Mademoiselle NÆGUELI.
4.—Solo—"Thro' the wood" .. .. Horn.
Mrs. CORDNER.
5.—Solo—Violin
Mr. HAIMBERGER.
6.—Duetto—"Der Schweizerbub" .. .. Alpine Song.
Mdlle. NÆGUELI and Madame HAIMBERGER.
7.—German National Anthem.
8.—God Save the Queen.
Accompanyist .... Mr. CORDNER.
Tickets—reserved seats, 3s; body of Hall, 2s—may be had at Messrs. Elvy and Co.'s Music Warehouse, George-street; Mr. Moss, Hunter-street; Mr. Feling, Wynyard-square; Mr. Johnson, Pitt-street; and Messrs. Reading and Wellbank, George-street.
Doors open at half-past 7 o'clock; concert to commence at 8 o'clock.
Carriages may be ordered at half-past 10 o'clock.

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL BALL.—Entrance only from Clarence-street. Carriages, &c., to set down with horses' heads towards Druitt-street. To take up with horses' heads towards Market-street.
JAMES ROGERS, } Hon.
JAMES P. GARVAN, } Secs.

THE CHRISTY'S ARE COMING.

THE CHRISTY'S ARE COMING.

NOTICE.
THIRTY YEARS' RECOLLECTIONS of SYDNEY!
In answer to the numerous inquiries as to when I purpose repeating the above entertainment, I beg respectfully to inform my friends and the public that it is my intention to be again AT HOME!! at the School of Arts, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY EVENING.
Reserved seats, 3s.; hall, 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s.

MR. JAFFA begs to announce that, having been promised the support of several members, he intends giving, once a week, Evening Readings from the English and French Classical Poets and Dramatists. The selection for the first evening (of which due notice will be given) will consist of Corneille's celebrated Tragedy of "The Cid."
Further particulars can be obtained of Mr. JAFFA, Alma House, Craig End.

THE COMMITTEE of the Female School of Industry beg to announce that they purpose (D.V.) having a Subscription BALL, for the benefit of that institution, on or about the 25th of the ensuing month.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.
RANDWICK SPRING MEETING.
SATURDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, 1st, 6th, 7th, and 8th SEPTEMBER.

PATRON—His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.
PRESIDENT—The Hon. E. Deas Thomson, C.B., &c., &c.
VICE-PRESIDENT—Alfred Cheeke, Esq.
JUDGE AND HANDICAPPER—John Lackey, Esq.
TREASURER—J. de V. Lamb, Esq.
STARTER—W. G. Hanfrey, Esq.

The following races will close (those otherwise specified excepted) on FRIDAY, the 27th JULY, and name to Mr. BUCHAN THOMSON, in Sydney, on or before that date.

FIRST (DERBY) DAY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st.

FIRST RACE.—The TRIAL STAKES of 4 sov. each, with 40 sov. added, for 3 yrs. and upwards, which have not won a prize exceeding 50 sov. in value up to time of entrance; 1½ mile. Entrance, 1 sov.

SECOND RACE.—The DERBY ST. LEGER HANDICAP, 200 sov. (from the fund) added to a sweepstakes of 10 sov. each for acceptors, h. ft., for horses nominated in either the Australian Derby of 1865, or St. Leger of 1866; two miles; second horse 40 sov. from the prize; weights to be published on the second Saturday after the St. Leger day of 1866, and acceptances (accompanied by 5 sov.) declared to the Secretary, within twenty-five days thereafter. A winner of any handicap after the publication of the weights, to carry 3 lb.; of two or more, 5 lb. extra. Entrance closed with 29 subs.

THIRD RACE.—The (Australian) DERBY STAKES of 30 sov. each, h. ft., for 3 yrs.; colts, 8 st. 10 lb.; fillies, 8 st. 5 lb. The second to receive 60 sov. out of the stakes. 1½ mile. Entrance closed with 35 subs.

FOURTH RACE.—The INNKEEPER'S STAKES, of 7 sov. each, with 70 sov. added, for 3 yrs. and upwards, which have not won a prize exceeding 100 sov. in value up to the time of entrance; a winner of such a prize thereafter to carry 3 lb. extra; maidens at starting allowed 5 lb.; 1½ mile; second horse 14 sov. out of the prize. Entrance, 1½ sov.

FIFTH RACE.—The EPSOM HANDICAP of 5 sov. each, h. ft., entrance fee only if declared by 24th August, with 60 sov. added, for 3 yrs. and upwards; 1 mile; second horse 10 sov. from the prize; weights on the 11th August; a winner of any handicap thereafter to carry 8 lb. extra. Entrance, 1½ sov.

SECOND (CUP) DAY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH.

FIRST RACE.—The LADIES' CUP, value 20 sov., with 50 sov. added to a sweepstakes of 5 sov. each, for 3 yrs. and upwards; 1 mile. Entrance, 1½ sov.

SECOND RACE.—The SPRING METROPOLITAN MAIDEN STAKES, of 10 sov. each, h. ft.; 150 sov. added, for all maiden horses (including winners of 2 yrs. Stakes) at time of entrance; penalties for winning thereafter, once 5 lb., twice or more 7 lb.; 1½ mile; second horse 25 sov. out of the prize. Entrance, 3½ sov.

THIRD RACE.—The SHORTS (handicap), of 5 sov. each, h. ft., entrance fee only if declared by 24th August, with 60 sov. added, for 3 yrs. and upwards; ½ mile; weights on the 11th August, a winner of any handicap thereafter to carry 10 lb. extra. Entrance, 1½ sov.

FOURTH RACE.—The GREAT METROPOLITAN STAKES (handicap) of 20 sov. each, 5 ft., 4 if declared by 17th August, entrance fee only if by 27th July, with 250 sov. added; for all horses; 3 miles; second horse 40 sov., third 20 from the prize. Weights on the 14th July. A winner of any handicap thereafter to carry 3 lb., of two or more 5 lb. extra. Entrance, 5 sov., TO CLOSE ON THE 2ND JULY, and the horses to be named to Mr. Buchan Thomson, in Sydney, on or before that date, and the stakes or half-forfeits made at his office in Sydney, previous to 10 a.m. of the day of the race. The age of the horse stated in the entrance paper must be the age at date of nomination.

FIFTH RACE.—The SQUATTERS' STAKES of 6 sov. each, with 60 sov. added, for 3 yrs. and upwards, which have not won a prize exceeding 30 sov. in value up to time of entrance. A winner of such a prize thereafter to carry 5 lb. extra; 1½ mile. Entrance, 1½ sov.

THIRD DAY, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th.

FIRST RACE.—The (Spring) BRUIE STAKES of 9 sov. each, h. ft.; 50 sov. added, for then 3 yrs. colts, 8 st. 10 lb.; fillies, 8 st. 5 lb. The winner of the (Australian) Derby 7 lb., and the second in that race, 3 lb. extra; 1 mile; second horse 15 sov. from the prize. Entrance, 2½ sov.

SECOND RACE.—The PRINCE OF WALES STAKES of 6 sov. each, with 60 sov. added, for 3 yrs. and upwards; 1½ mile. Second horse 12 sov. out of the prize. The winner to be sold by auction immediately after the race for £100; if for £80, allowed 7 lb.; £70, 12 lb.; £60, 19 lb.; £50, 28 lb. The amount, if any, realised in excess of the entered selling price to go to the fund. Entrance, 1½ sov.

THIRD RACE.—The SYDNEY HANDICAP of 10 sov. each, h. ft., or entrance fee only if declared by 24th August, with 100 sov. added, for 3 yrs. and upwards; 1½ mile. Second horse 20 sov. from the prize. Weights on the 11th August. A winner of any handicap thereafter to carry 5 lb. extra. The winner of the Great Metropolitan Stakes 3 lb. additional. Entrance, 2½ sov.

FOURTH RACE.—The SCURRY STAKES of 3 sov. each, with 25 sov. added, for all horses; 1½ mile. The winner to be sold by auction immediately after the race for £20; the amount if any, realised in excess of that sum to go the fund. Post entrance, 1 sov., to close ten minutes previous to the advertised time of starting.

FOURTH (PLATE) DAY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8TH.

FIRST RACE.—The TRADESMEN'S PLATE of 40 sov., added to a sweepstakes of 4 sov. each, for 3 yrs. and upwards; 1 mile. Entrance, 1 sov.

SECOND RACE.—The GRAND STAND PLATE of 90 sov., for 3 yrs. and upwards; 1½ mile. A winner of any race of the value of 60 sov. 5 lb., 100 7 lbs., 150 10 lb., 300 14 lb., 500 19 lb., 1000 28 lb. extra. Entrance, 2½ sov.

Third Race.—The WAVERLEY HANDICAP of 9 sov. each, h. ft., or entrance fee only if declared by 24th August, with 90 sov. added, for 3 yrs. and upwards; 1½ mile; second horse 18 sov. from the prize; weights on the 11th August. A winner of any handicap thereafter to carry 7 lb. extra, the winner of the Great Metropolitan Stake 6 lb., of the Sydney Handicap 6 lb., of both 9 lb. additional. Entrance, 2½ sov.

Fourth Race.—The RANDWICK PLATE of 200 sov., for 3 yrs. and upwards; 2 miles. The winner to be sold for £600, if demanded within 15 minutes after the race; horses may be entered to be sold for £750, by carrying 6 lb.; £1000, 10 lb.; £1500, 16 lb.; and £2000, 21 lb. extra. Entrance, 5 sov.

Fifth Race.—The FORCED HANDICAP of 6 sov. each, 30 sov. added, for all winners, except those of the Scurry Stakes, for which, and all beaten horses, the entrance is optional, but acceptance obligatory. 1½ mile. The winner to pay 5 guineas to the club.

All entries must be made on the A. J. C. printed forms, which may be obtained by application to Mr. Buchan Thomson, and must be delivered (UNDER COVER, endorsed "ENTRANCE") at his office, Bligh-street, NOT LATER than 4 p.m. on the respective days of closing (2nd and 27th July).

Entrances for the Trial, Innkeepers', Squatters', and Maiden Stakes can be made any time previous to the closing of the general entry (27th July), and the time of entry will be that at which the entrance may reach the Secretary's office.

Entrances for the Great Metropolitan Stakes, Grand Stand and Randwick Plates must be accompanied by the entrance fee; but all other races by the entrance fee and sweep, or half forfeit, when such exists.

All declaration of forfeit and non-acceptance must be in writing, and made at Mr. Buchan Thomson's office previous to 4 p.m. of the respective days named, and those of the Great Metropolitan Stake declared on the 17th August must be accompanied by £4, OTHERWISE IT WILL NOT BE A DECLARATION.

All races are weight for age unless otherwise specified, and to prevent disappointment hereafter, persons entering are cautioned against nominating OALDINGS as horses.

In all selling races the purchaser shall have the option of continuing the purchased horse's engagements, or any part thereof, by reimbursing the vendor for the amount paid by him to make such engagements, or any of them, which he (the purchaser) may wish to continue, provided such amount be paid to the Secretary for that purpose within half an hour after the sale.

The jockeys' colours, those registered excepted, must be stated in the entrance form under a penalty of two guineas, which, while unliquidated, will disqualify any horse whose owner or nominator has incurred such penalty.

The entries will positively close punctually at the hour of the day named, after which none will be received, NO MATTER WHETHER THE CAUSES OF DELAY BE ACCIDENTAL OR OTHERWISE.

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The Hon. Sir W. M. MANNING
RICHD. JONES, Esq.
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W. H. CATLETT, Secretary.
Sydney Grammar School, 2nd July.

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WANTED, a tidy, useful GIRL, about 15 years of age. 108, Campbell-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a GIRL, to make herself useful in a small family; wages 6s. 37, Botany-street.

WANTED, a WAITER for the Union Club.

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TO LET, first class SHOPS, Burdekin-square, William-street. Private entrance. Mr. Burdekin, Macquarie-st.

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TO LET, the Prince of Wales Shades HOTEL, entrance to Theatre, King-street. Apply S. Heath.

TO LET, two new 4-roomed COTTAGES, Margaret-lane, Margaret-street. Apply No. 1.

TO LET, the TRAVELLERS' HOME, York-street, late Pelham's Hotel.

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TO LET, No. 172, Pitt-street North, lately occupied by Mr. Burnett, hairdresser, with shop fittings complete. Apply Albion House, Elizabeth-street South.

TO LET, in Sussex-street, between Goulburn and Liverpool streets, a six-roomed HOUSE, suitable for a respectable family; rent, £1 per week. Apply to Mr. Darkyshire, opposite.

TO LET, at Potts' Point, a four-roomed COTTAGE, small kitchen, water laid on; fine view of harbour and Domain. Apply 208, Elizabeth-street, near Park-street.

TO LET, at Woollahra, PROVIDENCE HOUSE, containing 9 rooms, kitchen, bathroom; washhouse, stable, coachhouse, large garden; rent £100 per annum. Apply F. K. Olliver, 519, George-street.

TO LET, the HOUSE adjoining the Lord Nelson, Miller's Point, suitable for a large family or a Board and Lodging House. Apply next door, or to Mrs. Wells, Clarence and Erskine streets.

TO LET, a first-class FAMILY RESIDENCE in Lower Fort-street, opposite Flavelle's-buildings; immediate possession can be given. For particulars apply to Messrs. Billyard and Curtis, 32, Hunter-street.

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